

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## OUR COLONIAL POLICY.

A COMPLETE change has of late years taken place in the colonial policy of Great Britain. So high a value was once placed upon the possession of colonies, that it was thought no sacrifice was too great and no efforts too onerous to secure and retain them. The mother country was expected to do everything for the colonists, while the colonists, on their side, were supposed to have fully performed their duty if they continued to acknowledge and submit to the authority of the parent State. It is true that the latter made a point of securing, in return for government and protection, certain supposed advantages for herself, which were believed (as is now thought erroneously) to compensate her for the efforts she made and the expense she incurred on behalf of her dependencies. She monopolised the government in all her settlements; which provided convenient berths for surplus scions of the governing classes. She retained exclusive privileges of trade; which, it was fancied, conferred special benefits on the commercial orders and secured safe markets for her manufactures. She

discouraged the settlement of foreigners in her colonies; which secured outlets for her redundant population. She did all the fighting required on behalf of her children, wherever they might chance to locate themselves; which afforded employment for her troops and furnished opportunities for her officers to win distinction and honours. There was thus a mutual exchange of what seemed to be benefits; and, so long as the colonies remained comparatively few in number, were confined to particular regions of the earth's surface, and did not become of unwieldy magnitude, the system worked tolerably well, and appeared to be, on the whole, a very fair arrangement.

All that, however, is now altered. Circumstances changed, and a change of principles followed. The first shock to the old system was given by the revolt and subsequent independence of the North American colonies, now represented by the United States. That great event proved two things—first, that colonies, as they grew in strength and importance, could not be retained in leading-strings by the mother country and would not remain in a state of pupillage; second, that the

relation of parent State and colony was not at all indispensable to commercial intercourse—that, in fact, trade with independent States was quite as possible and as profitable as exclusive dealing between relations; indeed, more so. The theories of childlike submission and of special advantages in return being thus exploded, the repudiation of special duties naturally followed. The colonists having generally claimed—in imitation of the American settlements—the right to govern, to make laws for, and to tax themselves, and the claim having been admitted, a complete change in the relations between mother country and colony became inevitable. The duty of self-defence followed as a corollary to the privilege of self-government. Nearly all the colonies of Great Britain have now Constitutions, mostly of their own making, and Parliaments and machinery of government of their own choosing. All the mother country retains is the right of appointing a Governor; and probably that privilege, of doubtful advantage to either party, will ere long be relinquished. British colonists have their destinies in their own hands: they rule themselves, they tax themselves, and they



SCENE FROM "LITTLE EM'LY" AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE: THE SHIPWRECK.—(SEE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.)





are left to defend themselves—in all quarrels of their own making, that is to say; for, of course, colonies involved in imperial troubles may still rely upon imperial aid for their defence.

That is the theory of colonial policy that now obtains among us; but one, at least, of our colonies seems slow to assume its proper duties, while it was forward enough in accepting and exercising its privileges. New Zealand is, we believe, the only one of our colonies which does not accept the logical consequences of the new system of colonial rule; which declines to assume the responsibilities while she eagerly grasps and tenaciously clings to the rights incident to having attained to the age of discretion. The New Zealand settlers wish to retain the right of making their own laws, choosing their own rulers, and imposing their own taxes; while they expect Great Britain to fight out their quarrels for them—quarrels, too, that are exclusively of their own provoking. That, in substance, is the claim advanced by the New Zealand Ministers in their correspondence with the Colonial Office which has just been published; and we submit that it is a claim that is neither very fair nor very reasonable. As they assume to be of age to judge for themselves, they must in justice be held to be of age to fight for themselves. As Great Britain, with the consent and concurrence—nay, at the demand—of the settlers in New Zealand, has renounced all control over the internal affairs of the colony, it is unreasonable to expect that she shall still charge herself with the duty and expense of fighting the colony's battles. The colonists must, however reluctantly, be made to understand that they must henceforth rely upon their own resources, and accommodate their policy to their power—measure their pretensions by their capacity for sustaining them. And that is the gist of the despatch, published the other day, which Lord Granville has addressed to Sir George Bowen, Governor of New Zealand. The question immediately in hand was the retention in the colony of the 18th Regiment, the only portion of the imperial forces left there; but the principle involved was that of self-government and self-defence.

It is but fair to state, perhaps, that the position of New Zealand is peculiar in several respects. The colony includes three distinct islands—the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern—which are separated by a considerable expanse of ocean, each being of considerable magnitude; and they are inhabited by a race of natives of peculiar ingenuity of mind, ferocious disposition, and warlike capacity. As it happens, too, these natives are mainly located in one of the islands—the Northern—the European settlers in the South and Middle islands being comparatively free from molestation on that score; and it is alleged, we know not with what degree of truth, that the colonists in the Southern island, being pretty well exempt from danger themselves, are slow in coming to the aid, either with men or money, of their brethren in the Northern island. If this be true, it says little for the patriotism of these Southern islanders; but surely, after all, they are more directly concerned in repressing Maori outrages than are the taxpayers of Great Britain, and should be called upon to do their duty before we at home are asked to do what is not our duty at all. But it seems to us that even North island colonists must be somewhat backward in the performance of their duty to themselves. They greatly outnumber their savage enemies, the disaffected portions of whom are really insignificant in numerical strength as compared to the colonists with whom they have to cope, whom they yet contrive to keep in continual alarm, and upon whom they manage to inflict grievous injury and even subject to occasional humiliating defeats. Were the New Zealand colonists as wise and energetic, and as self-reliant, as were the founders of the settlements that now constitute the great North American Republic, we cannot help thinking that they might either avoid quarrels with the Maories, or, if that be impossible, that they might manage to defend themselves against native attacks. The early settlers in America had also warlike and sagacious tribes to deal with, but they managed not only to hold their own, but, in the long run, to drive back their savage enemies from one point to another till the red man has almost totally disappeared from the continent; and where he yet lingers, the work of back-pushing is still going on. Why should not the New Zealand colonists be as competent to deal with the Maories as the Americans have proved themselves able to deal with the redskins? That is, on the supposition that war with the natives of New Zealand is inevitable and unavoidable. But there are two sides to every question; and it may be that the colonists are as much, or more, to blame for the existence of hostilities as the Maories. The cause of quarrel is about territory: in New Zealand, as elsewhere, "the land question" is the source of rancour and dispute. Some years ago a settlement was made whereby certain tracts of country were reserved for the natives, and certain other tracts allotted to the colonists. There was room enough for both; for whereas the group of islands composing the colony measure about 70,000,000 square acres, or rather more than 109,350 square miles, while the inhabitants, colonists and natives included, do not exceed 300,000, if they amount to that number, the Maories counting for only some 20,000 or 30,000, of whom the large majority are "friendly" to the whites. That settlement, the discontented natives allege, has been violated and their land confiscated by the colonists; hence the implacable hostility of the adherents of Te Kooti and other chiefs; hence, too, the difficulties

of the Government under whose auspices these confiscations are alleged to have been made; and hence, further, the disinclination of Lord Granville to place British troops in a position where they may be called upon to take part in wars over which the British Government has no control, but the cost of which the Imperial exchequer may be called upon to bear. The Colonial Secretary puts the matter on a clear and distinct footing when he says:—

The abandonment of land, the recognition of Maori authority, and the maintenance of an expensive force, however indispensable some or all of these may be, are distasteful remedies, which will not be resorted to while the colony continues to expect assistance from this country; and a decision to supply the colony even with the prestige of British troops . . . would, in my view, be almost immediately injurious to the settlers themselves as tending to delay their adoption of those prudent counsels on which, as I think, the restoration of the Northern Island depends. This country is asked for assistance—it is asked for assistance to sustain a policy which it does not direct, and which it is not able to foresee. Upon such a state of facts many questions arise; and among them it becomes material to inquire whether that assistance is for the real advantage of those who seek it. Judging from the best materials at my command, I am satisfied that it is not so, and that it is not the part of a true friend of the colonists, by continuing a delusive shadow of support, to divert their attention from that course in which their real safety lies—the course of deliberately measuring their own resources, and, at whatever immediate sacrifice, adjusting their policy to them.

That is precisely the point to which a full consideration of the whole question brings us. The colonists govern themselves, and they must likewise defend themselves; they must "deliberately measure their resources and adjust their policy to them." If they decline to do so, they need not be surprised if the Imperial Government declines, on its part, to be responsible for the consequences. The old system of "coddling" our colonies, of encouraging them to look to the mother country to do work for them which they ought to do for themselves, has been finally and definitively abandoned. Henceforth British colonies must take up their manhood in real earnest, and assume the duties and responsibilities along with the privileges of self-government.

**COMMISSION ON THE COURTS OF LAW.**—The official appointment of the Royal Commission on the Courts of Law was published in Tuesday night's *Gazette*. The object of the Commission is to make inquiry into the operation and effect of the present constitution of the Courts of Chancery and Common Law, the Central Criminal Court, and all other inferior and local courts in England and Wales, with a view to ascertaining what, if any, alterations in the mode of conducting the business of such courts may be advantageously made. They will also inquire into the law relating to juries, and into the duties of the officers of the various courts—their powers being of a most comprehensive nature.

**A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.**—The winter is drawing near, and we have read with interest of some experiments which have been made on a large scale in Germany on a method of heating railway-carriages by steam. We in London are familiar with gas-light in railway-carriages. Why should we not have steam-pipes to heat them? In the first-class carriages we can generally in cold weather get a tin containing hot water for the feet; but this is a luxury forbidden, we believe, to second and third class passengers, and even first-class passengers have at times had to tip the porters before they could obtain the boon. The experiments to which we refer have been made on the Brunswick Railway, on the Prussian Eastern, on the Hanoverian, and on the Lower Silesian. The Hanoverian Government Railway, for example, runs daily two mail-trains with steam-heating between Cologne and Berlin. The steam comes from a tubular boiler in the luggage-cave. In the Brunswick Railway it comes directly from the locomotive. In either case the temperature of the carriages is raised from 20 to 30 degrees Fahrenheit. Is it too much to hope that our engineers will one day allow us this comfort? The winters on the Continent are severer than with us, just as also the Continental summer is warmer than our insular one. Still we can be cold enough in England, and we do not think that railway managers would lose much in their returns—probably they would gain a good deal—if they would make travelling in the winter time less of a penance than it is for persons in delicate health, and less of a risk to all.—*Daily News*.

**CAPTAIN HALL'S ARCTIC JOURNEY.**—Captain C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, who has just returned to New Bedford from a five-years' search for the remains of Sir John Franklin's companions, has written an interesting letter to Mr. Henry Grinnell, giving the details of his cruise, together with the unmistakable evidences of the fate of Sir John and his party. Although the evidences found are conclusive as to the fate of the party, Captain Hall is confident that if a large and well-organized expedition should spend one summer on King William's Land, where records "beyond doubt" are buried, the complete history of the fate of Franklin's last expedition would be found. These manuscripts are supposed to be buried in a vault a little inland or eastward of Cape Victory, the captain at one time being within seventy-five miles of there; but a stampede of the natives accompanying him as an escort forced him to retrace his steps. From the imperfect description given by the Esquimaux of the condition of Crozier's party of 105 men, the captain is satisfied that they were suffering from the scurvy, as nothing but sickness would have kept so experienced an Arctic traveller as Crozier from the game which was in abundance within seventy-five miles of where he and his party perished. The relics brought back number about 150, and were as many as could be conveniently carried, although there were hundreds of them in possession of the natives. Those brought back were obtained of the natives through the (with them) all-powerful agency of presents—a needle being considered a fair equivalent for a silver fork or spoon. It is not at present the intention of Captain Hall to prosecute further the search for the remains of Sir John Franklin. His great desire is to reach the North Pole, and to accomplish this end an effort will probably be made to obtain Government aid in fitting out and manning an expedition to start next summer. The magnitude of the undertaking almost precludes the possibility of obtaining aid from private individuals, and no society could bear the expense of it. Already he is impatient of civilised life, and is beginning to revolve in his mind plans for such an expedition. Captain Hall returns in the best of health.

**REBELLION AMONGST THE MORMONS.**—According to a recent communication from the Salt Lake City, the rebellion of the Mormon girls against polygamy is progressing rapidly:—"It seems that the Mormon girls who have not yet 'got religion' are very much opposed to polygamy. They had rather spend an hour in the company of a congenial sinner than a year in that of a saint, especially if the former is young, holds his head high, and is withal good-looking. There are occasionally such among the Gentiles, never among the Mormons. The girls call the young saints 'cayuses,' the Gentiles call them 'yahoos.' They manage to inveigle the Gentiles into an acquaintance through their brothers, through mutual friends, who are about 'alf-and-alf,' by telegraphing on the street, flirting at the tabernacle or the theatre—with the eyes only, mind you, and that very slyly. A likely young fellow, whom for variety I will call John Smith, became thus acquainted with Nabby, one of Brigham's daughters, and, in the course of time, their intercourse ripened into true love. An elopement was planned, relays of horses stationed along the road hence to Utah; and about two weeks ago, in the latter hours of night, the streets rather deserted, and darkness largely prevailing, the adventurous swain drove slowly west with his buggy along South Temple-street, past the royal grounds, which were early closed that night for some reason, past Temple Block, and still further westward. Four or five policemen issued from the vicinity of the Titling Office and followed the buggy. A non-slight scuffle and a smothered scream were heard, and a moment or two after the royal carriage, with blinds drawn, dashed by on the gallop, and whirled through the Eagle Gate. John Smith drove his buggy back to the stable, hung round the town for a day or two, and then went to San Francisco. Nabby was locked up in the king's castle, and that is all. It appears that Nabby was to meet John Smith three squares west of her father's corral, and getting into the buggy, they were to fly on the wings of love to a land of liberty. Both had evidently been watched, and just as the girl was entering the buggy the police appeared, chucked her into Brigham's carriage, which was unaccountably on hand, and, having thus effectually clipped the aforesaid wings, either from policy or fear, allowed Smith to go about his business."—*New York Sun*.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The Emperor has left St. Cloud for Compiègne, not for shooting parties as hitherto, but for serious work, with his Ministers, in the elaboration of new laws which are to be laid before the Chambers on their reassembling. There appears to be no solid foundation for the rumour that the opening of the Session will take place at an earlier period than that already named, Nov. 29. Considerable excitement has been exhibited in Paris in consequence of the technical violation of the Constitution involved in delaying the meeting of the Chambers so much beyond the proper date, the 26th inst. Meetings have been held at which strong language was used; and the Government have given notice, in the *Journal Officiel*, that in consequence of the disorders which have resulted from several meetings, it has decided on putting in force the law investing the Prefect of Police with power to stop any meeting which he may consider likely to disturb the public peace. The majority of the Opposition Deputies have abandoned the design of assembling on the 26th, notwithstanding the absence of the official summons for that day; and a collision between the populace and the authorities, which was feared, will thereby be avoided.

It is said that a meeting of the French Ministers has been held, at which various draughts of laws to be presented to the Chambers on their meeting was discussed. Among other reforms, it is said that the share of the octroi duties which belongs to the State will be abolished, and that if there be a balance from the portion which is now received by the municipal authorities, it will be expended in public works. Important improvements are also said to be in contemplation in the system of national education and the position of the teachers in primary schools. A considerable increase in the sum devoted to public works is also to be proposed. The draught of the new laws, it is said, will shortly appear in the *Journal Officiel*.

Meetings to protest against the existing commercial treaties have been held at Rouen. M. Pouyer-Quertier, who was elected president, spoke on the subject, and was received with great applause. He insisted upon the abrogation of those commercial treaties as incompatible with the government of the country by the country.

A disastrous workmen's riot took place last Saturday at St. Aubin, Aveyron, which resulted in fourteen men being shot dead by the troops, and twenty-two more wounded. The disturbance arose out of a miners' strike, and it is stated that the number of the rioters was 2000. Work has now been resumed, and it is said that the manager has received full powers to deal with the men on strike in a conciliatory spirit.

### SPAIN.

The Republican rising in Spain is still alive, and, notwithstanding that "tranquillity is restored" in every morning's news, the intelligence is invariably accompanied by accounts of events bearing, unhappily, a very different aspect from that of tranquillity, and from which, if at all, the progress of matters must be divined. The Catalonians, who are usually the first to rise and the last to be put down, have upon this occasion either been suppressed earlier than usual, or are following the instructions said to have been given by the Republican leaders, in abstaining for the present from anything but desultory conflict with the Government troops. The Reus band, formed in the southern half of the province, has not shown further signs of existence; and in the northern half Senor Capdevilla has been defeated with a band which he had organised, and has fled across the frontiers to Perpignan, only to be interned with his remaining companions by the French authorities. Saragossa has also been reduced to quiet, and with what terrible severity may be judged from the fact that some 500 men were killed and wounded and several houses razed to the ground in the conflict. Andalusia is equally tranquil, and the only place where the insurrection still continues in sufficient force to face the troops appears to be Valencia. It is significant that nothing had transpired as to any rising in this town till we were told that hostilities had been "suspended for two hours, in order that both parties might collect their dead and wounded." It is evident from this that there must have been some very serious fighting in Valencia, and without any great advantage to the Government troops, a conclusion supported by the fact that, at the last dates, they were awaiting reinforcements before renewing their attack. If, as is probable, the Valencian insurgents are beaten, the strength of the movement will, for the present, have been broken, though there will still remain the scattered bands into which Spanish movements always resolve themselves, and these will give much trouble, and will act as provocatives to fresh risings. In Granada the insurgents have adopted this form of resistance from the first without undergoing the preliminary defeat, and, as there is no news of them, it is to be presumed that they are still in the mountains at a discreet distance from any considerable bodies of troops. In Teruel, the municipality, aided by the "Volunteers of Liberty," have proclaimed the Republic.

A grand review was held by General Prim, last Saturday, of the troops in the capital, mustering 8000 to 10,000 in number, evidently with the intention of showing his real military strength and to disprove a current rumour that the garrison had been reduced by detachments to 3000.

### BADEN.

The Second Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden has approved of the treaty with the North German States, according to which the subjects of each are allowed to take service in the army of either.

### BOKHARA.

The Ameer of Bokhara has applied to Russia for assistance against Shere Ali. He has accompanied his request by the payment of a tribute, and has sent his son to St. Petersburg to secure his succession to the throne through the protection of Russia.

### THE UNITED STATES.

The President has appointed General William M. McKim, of Iowa, Secretary of War, vice General Sherman, who had been acting *pro tem*.

In Pennsylvania the Republicans have secured a majority in the Legislature, and have re-elected Mr. Geary as Governor. They have also carried Ohio, electing Mr. Hayes as Governor against Mr. Pendleton. In Iowa, too, they have been successful, but by a reduced majority. No returns have yet been received from Indiana or Nebraska. Ex-President Fillmore has been chosen president of the commercial convention now sitting at Nashville.

### AUSTRALASIA.

Telegraphic advices from Melbourne to the 12th ult. announce a Parliamentary crisis, owing to the appointment of a gentleman who is not a member of the Legislature to the post of Commissioner of Customs. The Assembly has resolved to abolish the State aid grant in five years. Kenealy and the other pardoned Fenians have been expelled the colony.

The colonists of New Zealand have agreed to offer England subsidies for 1500 soldiers for five years. The Maories are reported to be quiet.

**FUNERAL OF EDWARD MARTIN.**—On Sunday the remains of Edward Martin—supposed to be the Fenian leader Colonel Kelly, who escaped from the prison van at Manchester in 1867, when Sergeant Brett was shot—were interred in Leytonstone Cemetery. Between three and four thousand persons assembled in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and followed the funeral cortege, consisting of a hearse and several carriages, which started from Stanhope-street. Most of the persons joining the procession wore crapes, green rosettes, and white ribbons around their arms. The crowd marched through Chesapeake to Whitechapel, where it was considerably reinforced, about eight thousand persons following the deceased. A full Catholic service was performed in the presence of between five and six thousand. At the conclusion of the service the crowd dispersed in a quiet and orderly manner.



## THE NATIONAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.

THE fathers and founders of the new educational movement which was inaugurated in Birmingham on Tuesday are at least wise in their generation. They act first and deliberate afterwards. No holding councils of war in the presence of the enemy. No talking when business is in hand. Their principle is—there is work to be done, let us set to and do it, and talk out our differences afterwards. This, at any rate, is the practice which the Birmingham educationists have adopted. They did all the work of the meeting sitting, and gave the afternoon and all next day in which to talk about the principles on which it had been done. The National Education League is already organised, and its work cut out. A large council has been formed, and an executive committee has been appointed, and that committee has received a commission to prepare a bill embodying the principles of the league to be submitted to Parliament early next Session. This business was all done without discussion. The members present were told that they were not to discuss. The meeting was not a congress nor a conference, but a general meeting of members, all of whom had subscribed to a programme of principles, and had set to carry those principles into effect. Nor, indeed, was there much tendency to discussion. The meeting had a look of business about it from the first. It was held in the new Exchange-Rooms—a fine pile of building standing between the entrance to New-street Station and the Birmingham Grammar-School. The hall filled but slowly, but it had filled before the business was come to, and filled with representative men. About 200 members from a distance were expected, but more than that number must have been at the meetings, for the gatherings were large, and their want of knowledge of local men showed that they were not even predominantly local. The people present, too, were just of the stuff that leagues are made of. Every man was somebody in his locality; and, though Professor Thorold Rogers and the notabilities were absent, he was reminded that in all such movements the notabilities only follow, and never lead. The tone of the meetings was strikingly unanimous. Archdeacon Sandford, who moved the adoption of the report, set the example of declaring that, though there were points on which he disagreed with the league programme, he was willing to merge his individual preferences for the sake of united and immediate action. The hearty cheers this declaration elicited showed that it reflected the tone of the meeting; and nearly all the succeeding speakers had their points of difference, but yielded them with commendable readiness. But, in fact, no divergencies from the programme were well received. Professor Fawcett's argument against free education in State-assisted schools met with but feeble response; and a lingering affection for the denominational system, which was expressed in a letter from Mr. Miall, M.P., was received with a silence the more marked from the cheers which his adhesion to compulsory and State education had elicited. The point about which there was some suppressed disagreement in the meeting was the interpretation of the word "unsectarian." Professor Fawcett said the rate-supported schools would be in all respects what the British Schools now are; and the Rev. H. E. Dawson evoked considerable signs of approval when he protested that such an interpretation of the word unsectarian was only keeping the promise to the ear, but breaking it to the hope. Professor Thorold Rogers was loudly cheered when he declared, as did Dr. W. B. Hodgson, who represented the Lancashire National Education League of twenty-two years ago, that for the State to take the secular education of the people into its hands and leave the religious education to the Churches would be the greatest help that could be given to the religious education of the people. But the speech of the day was that of Mr. George Dawson, who seconded the adoption of the report. Mr. Dawson laid it down as his reading of the league programme that rate support of schools involved the teaching in the schools only of that in which the ratepayers were agreed. The managers might permit the reading of the Bible in the school on its opening and closing, with a simple form of prayer; but no denominational teaching could be permitted in it. That teaching might be given in class-rooms on the school premises at certain times; but every denomination must be equally free to give it, and the times must be out of school hours. In fact, the State would gather the children together and teach them, and would say to the clergy of all denominations "When the children go out of school then you shepherds catch them." That was altogether the tone of the meetings both morning and afternoon.

The National Education League is the direct result of the inquiries of the Birmingham Education Society. The report of the provisional committee bases the necessity for the league on some well-ascertained but not generally-recognised facts. The Manchester Education Aid Society found, by actual inquiry at their homes, that of 100,000 children in that city between the ages of three and twelve, only 55,000 were on the books of the public elementary schools, and that of this number the actual average attendance was but 38,000. In Birmingham, out of 35,018 children visited by the agents of the society, only 15,490 were at school. In some other large towns similar but more partial inquiries have indicated the same result. In London no such inquiries have been made, and it is often assumed that things are better there. But Mr. Bruce said not long since, basing the statement on a report of the London Diocesan Board of Education, that there are in the metropolis from 150,000 to 200,000 children who are growing up without any education whatever. Hence the fundamental assumption of the league that the present system has failed. This, however, is not an assumption; it is a fact admitted on all hands, and the only question has been, what is to take the place of the present system—Is it to be extended or to be superseded? The league goes in for superseding it. The programme which has been so rigidly adhered to is as follows:—

OBJECT.—The establishment of a system which shall secure the education of every child in England and Wales.

MEANS.—1. Local authorities shall be compelled by law to see that sufficient school accommodation is provided for every child in their district. 2. The cost of founding and maintaining such schools as may be required shall be provided out of local rates, supplemented by Government grants. 3. All schools aided by local rates shall be under the management of local authorities and subject to Government inspection. 4. All schools aided by local rates shall be unsectarian. 5. To all schools aided by local rates admission shall be free. 6. School accommodation being provided, the State or the local authorities shall have power to compel the attendance of children of suitable age not otherwise receiving education.

The following passage from the report shows how far the movement has already progressed:—

That this movement was happily timed, at the moment when opinion was ripe for it, is proved by the fact that, although no public meeting has been held by the league, no address issued, no means adopted but the circulation of the scheme recorded above, near 3500 persons of influence, including forty members of the House of Commons, and between 300 and 400 ministers of religion, have already joined the league, by formally assenting to its principles; and this number is daily increasing.

The league has already begun to imitate its predecessors. It has, at any rate, had a good start in a pecuniary sense. Eleven subscriptions of £1000 each and several of £500 are already down, and Birmingham, at least, seems to have thrown itself into the movement with great earnestness. One subscription announced at the meeting on Tuesday is worthy of special note. A working man, a foreman in some ironworks in the town, sends a letter, in which he offers a subscription of a day's wages (7s. 6d.) every month, or £4 10s. a year. He says he knows the value of education, for he could not write till he was fifteen, and that at present, out of 200 men employed where he is foreman, not twenty even read the daily papers or care for the welfare of their fellows. A movement thus supported may not command success, but it will at least deserve it.

A COURT-MARTIAL assembled on Tuesday to try Assistant Paymaster Joseph Allen, of the Perseus, on charges of drunkenness, absence without leave &c. He was dismissed from her Majesty's service.

## THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

IN the Lower House of the Cape Parliament, on Aug. 23, Mr. Porter moved the second reading of what is generally known as the Voluntary Bill, and which was several times introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Saul Solomon, a late member for Cape Town. Great interest was felt in the bill, partly as at the late general election it was the chief hustings cry, the Dutch Reformed Church, whose organisation and influence make it one of the most powerful bodies in the country, having put forth all its strength against the voluntaries. Before the proceedings of the day began the House was crowded with members and strangers, among the latter being the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, Archdeacon Badnall, and several clergymen of various denominations. A large number of ladies graced the House with their presence, and some had to be accommodated in the gallery reserved for members of the Legislative Council. Mr. Porter's speech occupied nearly three hours in delivery, and was a masterpiece of eloquence and argument. At its conclusion the hon. and learned gentleman was loudly applauded by members and strangers. His speech exhausted the question, and showed so completely the inequality of the present system that no member of the House could say a word in its defence. Its gross injustice may be seen from the following statements made by Mr. Porter:—"Let us see the principle upon which we pay the denominations which receive our aid. Is it according to the degree of truth which we consider their creeds contain? I should think not. Is it according to their number of worshippers? I should think not. It appears that our State grant to the Church of England, turned into head-money, amounts to 3s. 9d. Every member of the Church of England costs the sum of 3s. 9d. I will not say that they are dear at the price. They stand at the head of the various denominations, and receive a Benjamin's portion. Next to them come my Roman Catholic friends; and a Roman Catholic head is not worth 3s. 9d., but 2s. 10d. (Laughter). That is the amount that each Catholic gets. We are coming down in the world; and the Dutch Reformed heads are comparatively cheap, for they go for 1s. 3d. (Laughter). But what shall I say of the Wesleyans? What language of mine can utter the emotions of sorrow and regret with which I behold the lamentable fact that, while English Churchmen are worth 3s. 9d., the Roman Catholics 2s. 10d., and the Dutch Reformed Church 1s. 3d., the miserable Wesleyan is only worth 5d. (Roars of laughter). These are four of the denominations. I have not calculated the amount the Scotch or the Lutherans receive per head, but I believe it is very small. I will leave that to my friend opposite, the member for King William's Town (Mr. Smith). Perhaps he would be able to tell the House, in fractions, what amount each member of these denominations receives (Laughter)." In another place the hon. and learned member said:—"In the western province the grant was, in proportion to the population, at the rate of 10s. 4d. per head; while in the eastern province it was only 4d. per head. In Cape Town it was 2s. 14d.; in Albany, 1s. 10d.; in George, 1s. 7d.; in the Cape division, 1s. 2d.; in Cradock, 7d.; in Victoria East, 5d.; in Queen's Town less than a farthing, while the division of King William's Town did not even receive the fraction of a farthing." Notwithstanding the facts, and the eloquence of Mr. Porter, the bill was rejected by a majority of seven. This division was a test of the results of the general election; and, considering the immense influence brought to bear against the bill, the result is satisfactory. In a House of 64 members (including the Speaker), 35 voted against Mr. Porter's bill, and 28 voted for it. There were but two members absent from the division, both of whom would have voted for the bill if they had been in their places. The House, therefore, contains now (including the Speaker, who is known to be a voluntary) 31 in favour of the Voluntary Bill, and 35 against it; majority of anti-voluntaries, 4. This, considering the unprecedented efforts of the clergy of the Dutch Reformed Church, has given great encouragement to the voluntaries. Taking the two Houses into account, they have gained considerably. In the Assembly, where it was stated they were in a minority of fourteen or sixteen, they are in a minority of only four—a smaller minority, the whole House considered, than existed in 1866, when Mr. Solomon reintroduced his bill. It is now, therefore, pretty certain that the bill will be carried this Parliament—very likely next Session.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE made an inspection of Chatham garrison on Wednesday. There was an extended series of movements under the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief. General Murray showed the Duke the improved "lasso" system adopted for the Mounted Engineers. His Royal Highness next accompanied General Murray to the ground near St. Mary's Barracks, where the new "spade drill" has been carried on by the soldiers; and the Duke inspected the large redoubt which was thrown up recently with great rapidity by various bodies of soldiers, whose corps hitherto have not been specially drilled to execute such work.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Telegrams from Bombay, dated the 6th and 11th instant, report as follows:—"Dr. Kirk has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated Lake Bangweilo, July 8, 1868, saying:—'I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile, between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south.' Dr. Livingstone was in good health and spirits when the letter was dispatched. A letter of Dr. Kirk to the Bombay Government has been published, stating that a caravan, which has reached Zanzibar, reports Dr. Livingstone's arrival at Ujiji. The road between the coast and Ujiji was open and safe. Small parties of men and another caravan were expected."

ST. PANCRAS INFIRMARY.—A party of the ratepayers of St. Pancras paid a visit last Saturday to the new colonial infirmary which is being erected at their expense at Highgate, and which is approaching completion. The scale on which the infirmary has been carried out led to some angry comments by the visitors, many of whom declared that the infirmary was out of all proportion to the wants of the parish, and that the provision made for sick paupers went beyond what the ratepayers could afford for their own families. Similar remarks were made with regard to the pauper schools erected at Levensden. A resolution was carried to oppose the completion of the infirmary.

A CHILD KILLED BY A FERRET.—The death of a child from injuries committed upon it by a ferret is reported from Egerton, Kent. It seems that a few evenings ago a labouring man named Chambers quitted home with his wife, leaving an infant fourteen months old in the house. In their absence a stray ferret got into the room where the child was lying, and attacked it. When the parents returned home they found the infant dead; its eyes were removed, and part of the nose had been gnawed away. When discovered, the ferret flew at Chambers, and appeared very wild and ferocious. It was killed as speedily as possible. The presumption is that the ferret had been "laid up" in a rabbit-hole near, and, pressed by hunger, had strayed into the house in quest of food.

THE PRUSSIANS AT KIEL.—A letter from Kiel, in the North-Eastern Correspondence, gives an interesting description of the development of that town since it has come under the Prussian rule. If the works now in progress continue, says the correspondent, Kiel will become one of the largest and handsomest seaports in Europe. The harbour is nearly three miles long, a mile and a quarter broad, and 40 ft. deep; and ships of the heaviest tonnage find a safe refuge in it. The Prussians have erected strong fortifications on the two heights right and left of the entrance to the harbour, which are called Friedrichsfort and Moltenort respectively. These fortifications are already provided with guns, which, with the electric torpedoes, sunk at the mouth of the harbour, can at any moment render it inaccessible to an enemy. Within this line of defence, and at some distance from it, are the town and the naval offices, and on the other side buildings are being erected which will make Kiel a port of war of the first class. It is said that a floating dock will also be constructed. There are now in the harbour upwards of twelve ships. The ironclad fleet, consisting of the Kronprinz, the Friedrich-Carl, and the Wilhelm are being refitted; the Kronprinz lost its mast in a storm during its last voyage from England. "The officers of the North German Navy," says the correspondent, "do not seem to possess the experience and the ability which distinguished their colleagues of France and of England." The Victoria frigate is also at Kiel, it having just arrived from Mexico, where it has suffered considerably from storms. The gun-boat Meteor, from Danzig, is preparing to follow to the Mediterranean the frigate Elizabeth, said to be by far the best in the North-German navy. As for the other ships of war in the harbour, they are nearly all ready to put to sea, and Rear-Admiral Held urges on with great activity all the arrangements for completing the works of organisation and construction in the town. "In a word," concludes the correspondent, "Kiel is destined, even more than Wilhelmshaven, to become the Cherbourg of Prussia. When it is finished the Baltic will be a Prussian lake. If Prussia should desire it she will be able to close the entrance of this lake to foreign fleets, and Copenhagen, which is only eight hours off, will be at her mercy."

## COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT AT GENEVA.

HOWEVER much a certain school of politicians may sneer at the nationality notions current in these times, and however exaggerated the manifestation of those notions may sometimes be, there can be no doubt that they exercise a potent influence over men's minds. We had in Scotland, the other day, the inauguration of a monument to commemorate the national struggle for independence under Wallace; and at Geneva, on the 21st and 22nd of last month, grand fêtes were held in celebration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the political union of the canton of Geneva, formerly independent, with the Swiss Confederation, which were attended by a great number of the leading citizens of all the twenty-two cantons of the Republic. The most important part of the proceedings, on the first day, was the ceremony of unveiling a noble group of sculpture in bronze, the work of Mr. R. Dorer, of the canton of Argau, which consists of two colossal female figures, the one representing Geneva, the other Helvetia, in an attitude of sisterly affection and mutual aid. There was a procession of all the magistrates, public officials, corporate societies, and delegates from other cantons, with troops of soldiers, flags, and bands of music, from the Plainpalais and the Hôtel de Ville, along the Treille, the Bourg-de-Four, the Rue Verdaine, the Rues Basses, the Pont de l'Île, the Rue de Coutance, and the Rue de Mont Blanc, to the quays near the Bridge of Mont Blanc, opposite which the monument was erected. From 12,000 to 15,000 persons walked in this procession. The streets and open places were abundantly decorated with triumphal arches of foliage and flowers, masts supporting a profuse display of banners and garlands, and other devices of gaiety and splendour. The vessels and skiffs on the lake were also decorated, and the quays were thronged with spectators. Artillery in the Jardin Anglais fired a salute at the moment when the veil was removed from the national monument; and the veteran hero of the war of 1814, General Dufour, ascended the tribune and delivered an appropriate address, inspired by the most patriotic sentiments. M. Chenevière, President of the Council of State of the canton of Geneva, accepted the monument presented to that canton by the committee of subscribers, amidst the hearty acclamations of the assembled people. The ceremony was followed by open-air banquets in several quarters of the city, and there were other festivities in the evening, a grand ball, a regatta upon the lake, and a display of fireworks. On the second day, in spite of rainy weather, there was a public distribution of prizes, in the Stand of the Coulouvrenière, to the successful competitors at a rifle-match of the previous Sunday; and this was followed by another banquet, given by the Council of State of the canton of Geneva to the most distinguished citizens of the Confederation, including General Dufour, and Dr. Kern, the Swiss Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris. Everything was well arranged, and all passed off with as much order as gaiety and liveliness, to the gratification of the whole people.

A BOTTLE PICKED UP OFF THE COAST near Aberdeen contained an announcement of the wreck of the ship Hindoo; that the crew had got on a raft, and that eighteen had died of hunger. The survivors, eight in number, were expecting to go home.

CONSECRATION OF DR. MOBERLY.—The consecration of Dr. Moberly to the see of Salisbury will be held in Westminster Abbey on Oct. 28, the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude. For the convenience of the clergy of the Bishop's diocese, the time of the service will be changed from the usual hour of 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. The transcripts will be open by the north entrance, or by Poets' Corner, to the public. The admission to reserved seats under the lantern will be by cards from the Bishop elect. Clergymen in black robes will find places in the sacristy. They, as well as the Bishop's friends, will enter by the west cloister doors at 11 a.m. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops will assemble in the Jerusalem Chamber at 11.15 a.m. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. R. W. Church, Chaplain to the new Bishop. There will be no afternoon service in the Abbey on that day. In the absence of the Dean of Westminster for a few weeks on the Continent it is requested that all communications relating to the Abbey be addressed during that time to the Canon in residence.

NEW LIFE-BOATS.—The National Life-Boat Institution has just sent two additional new life-boats to the coast—one to Alderney and the other to Abersoch, on the coast of Carnarvonshire. Both boats are 33 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, and row ten oars double banked. They had their harbour trial a few days since in the Regent's Canal Dock, when the usual qualities of stability, self-righting, and self-ejecting of water were fully and satisfactorily tested. The Alderney boat has been munificently presented by the Earl of Strathford, who had previously given the National Institution the life-boat stationed at Weymouth. The former boat is named the Mary and Victoria, and the latter the Agnes Harriet, at his Lordship's request. The entire cost of the Abersoch life-boat establishment is the gift, through Mr. Robert Whitworth and the Rev. O. Hewlett, M.A., the treasurer and honorary secretary of the Manchester branch of the institution, of Mr. Robert Barnes, of that city; and at his request the boat is named the Mabel Louise, after his daughter. It may be mentioned that the Manchester branch has been the means of presenting fourteen life-boats to the society, and that it zealously contributes, in addition, from £200 to £300 a year towards the support of the boats which are stationed at the following places:—Berwick and Blyth, Northumberland; Bridlington, Yorkshire; Lyme Regis, Dorset; Carmarthen Bay, Cardigan; Portmadoc, Abersoch, Llandwym, and Abergelle, Wales; Maryport, Cumberland; Douglas and Ramsey, Isle of Man; and Courtown, Ireland.

## THE SACRED BULL OF SERINGHAM.

IT is remarkable that, although we have so long held possession of our Indian dependencies, Englishmen should have so vague a notion of the varied religious opinions in that vast empire. Doubtless the larger number of Hindoos are sunk in gross idolatry, which is yielding gradually to the influence of European instruction and missionary effort, while a considerable proportion of the more educated natives have abandoned their old heathen superstitions to remain without any definitely expressed belief. The most remarkable part of the condition of religious belief in India, however, is the fact that the expressed creeds of the Brahmins and the principles contained in the institutes of Menu should be in some respects so lofty and sublime, and yet that the worship should have degenerated into mere superstitious idolatry—elephant and Juggernaut worship, and sacred rites in honour of the bull and the cow. It appears, according to some commentators, that one principal reason for the Hindoos regarding the cow with such veneration is that they believe the soul transmigrates into this animal immediately preceding its assumption of the human form; but it may also be conjectured that the command may have originated in the careful preservation of an animal so useful to mankind, and it is well known that the Egyptians, Phœnicians, and other ancient nations have equally venerated this valuable animal.

It was more than a century before the Greek invasion that Buddha, the great reformer of the Brahminical religion, appeared in India, where he devoted his life to the instruction of the people and the introduction of a new system with a view to lessening the power of the Brahmins—a task he endeavoured to accomplish by denying the authority of the Vedas and not admitting distinctions of caste. This celebrated sage, who was the son of some obscure Indian Prince (most probably of the island of Ceylon), and whose real name was Gotama, is worshipped by some of his votaries as Vishnu, in his ninth earthly form. Both Buddhists and Brahmins inculcated the doctrine of transmigration, and therefore interdicted the use of animal food and the destruction of animal life, except for sacrifice.

At the hours of public worship the people resort to the temples. They begin by performing the ablutions at the tank, which is either to be found in front of the building, or, in the great temples, in the centre of the first court. Leaving their slippers or sandals on the borders of the tanks, they are admitted to a peristyle or vestibule, opposite to the building, which contains the idols, where they observe great reverence and devotion; and whilst the Brahmins perform certain ceremonies, the dancing-women occasionally dance in the court, singing the praises of the divinity to the sounds of various musical instruments.

The Pooja may likewise be performed at home before the household images. Those who are to assist at it begin by washing themselves. They likewise wash the room or place destined for the ceremony, and then spread it with a new



mat or with a carpet that is only used for that purpose. On this they place the Sing Asin or throne, which is generally made of wood richly carved and gilt, though sometimes of gold and silver. The idol being put on the Sing Asin, the things necessary for the Pooja are laid on the mat, consisting of a bell of metal, a conch shell to blow on, a censer (filled with ral, benzoin, sugar, and other articles) which is kept constantly burning, pieces of benzoin and ral being now and then thrown into it. Flowers separately and in garlands are scattered upon the mat. The idol is put into a metal basin, and, being washed by pouring water first on the head, is wiped and replaced on the Sing Asin. Cups or plates of gold, silver, or other metals are spread before it, some filled with rice, others with different sorts of fruits, with dry sweetmeats, and cows' milk. The worshippers repeat certain prayers and verses in praise of the god or idol; the Brahmin who performs the ceremony rings the bell or blows the conch occasionally, and then gives the tiluk or mark on the forehead to the idol by dipping his right thumb in the dust of sandal-wood or other substance that has been prepared for that purpose, beginning at the top of the nose and advancing upwards. The colours and shapes of this mark differ in different tribes. The Brahmin generally marks all the persons present in the same manner. The fruit and other articles of food that are spread before the idol are divided amongst them, and the idol is then carefully wrapped up, and, with the Sing Asin and the rest of the things used in the ceremony, kept in a secure place until another Pooja be performed. According to rule, the four angles of a temple should face the four cardinal points of the compass. The temples are of various figures, and some have more than one inclosure. That represented in our Engraving, at Seringham, is one of the most simple and yet most striking of those edifices devoted to the sacred bull; and the Brahmins attached to these buildings generally preserve and tend a number of the most sleek and beautiful of the live animals, which are almost invariably white, and are held nearly as sacred as the gigantic representation to which they are the accessories.

#### THE FISH-MARKET IN PARIS.

The British "fish-fag" is, if not obsolete, so modified by the developments of modern refinement that Billingsgate is no longer distinguished by a separate style of oratory any more than by its peculiar facilities for the employment of female labour. The building of the new market rendered the old order of things impossible; and the extraordinary increase in the supply of fish by railway, consigned to regular factors who sold it in the open area of the market itself, abolished many of the picturesque but rather degrading scenes that illustrated the period when smack and yawl and heavy Dutch craft alone brought the treasures of the deep and made the supply uncertain and the competition more eager.



MONUMENT RECENTLY ERECTED AT GENEVA IN COMMEMORATION OF THE UNION OF THAT CANTON WITH THE SWISS REPUBLIC.

Five o'clock in the morning is, of course, the time to see the London fish market in full swing; but there are no young "bucks" and "bloods" to be met there now, finishing their night's debauch by exchanging slang with the flat-capped, blowy fishwives, and learning to behave with more respect to these brawny, evil-tongued amazons than they would have shown to shrinking modesty which could not have drubbed them into good manners. The place now is devoted to business; and when the gong booms out the market hour there is a rush of porters up slippery gangways that soon fills the area of the place with slushy baskets, crates, and creels, or leaves great sea monsters flopping and sprawling on the wet stones near the fountains till it is time for them to be sold, carried away, cut up, and fried in oil, for the benefit of hungry Hebrews, in the neighbourhood of Petticoat-lane, Houndsditch, and Widegate-street. From Bowler's, Bacon's, and Simpson's, the three market houses celebrated for "fish dinners," the salesmen come from their early breakfast of coffee and substantial viands. Each one in his box overlooks baskets of plaice, soles, haddock, whiting, and mixed fish which are called "offal." Up swings a couple of baskets on the shoulders of a brawny porter, and the bidding begins at prices entirely varying according to the demand and supply, so that soles may fetch only five or six shillings or two or three pounds the basket, and plaice range from eighteenpence to four or five shillings; cod and ling are sold in batches of three or four together, fresh herrings from the vessel by the "long hundred" (130), eels by the draught of 20 lb. weight, sprats by the bushel on board the sprat-boats, and all these have an extra charge for carrying them on shore.

The odd lots or offal are mostly bought by the fish-fryers; and the consumption of periwinkles and whelks can only be estimated by a visit to the underground market, where the shell-fish are to be found. It is in London alone where these are so popular with the lower classes; for perhaps in no other city are the people so attached to a "relish with their tea;" indeed, it is only in England that the meal known as "tea" has yet become a regular institution in the sense of its being a meal at all. In Paris, however, the consumption of fish has amazingly increased during the last three or four years. Mussels are now served for breakfast at some of the best cafés, and are so cooked as to be a great delicacy; while the rage for oysters has raised the price to about what it is in London, through the failing of the supply. Salmon, too, is dear; but turbot, whiting, soles, smelts, and the gigantic, repulsive-looking monsters known as maids—unrecognised when they are served with a culinary name and well-concocted sauce—are very plentiful. There are hundreds of people in London, and more still in the midland counties, who are totally unacquainted with a dozen delicacies of the deep of which a few of the working classes, and notably



THE SACRED BULL OF SERINGHAM, INDIA.





FISH AUCTION AT THE CENTRAL MARKETS, PARIS.

the Jewish housewives, make admirable dishes. Among these are the gurnet, the smaller swordfish with its green bones, the halibut (a rather costly fish when bought by the pound), the fresh herring (one of the most delicious of the finny spoil), the sea bream, and several others. In the economical French kitchen, however, all is fish that comes to the net; and, indeed, with the exception of the dog-fish, which is strong and woolly, and the conger, which is also so strong that it is only fit, after purification, to make into clear stock for fish soup, almost all fish are good. Of course, we need say nothing in commendation of sprats, which, when fried quickly and eaten hot, are pre-eminent among small fish; and the Parisians appreciate this silver fry, though their markets are more distinguished for large spoil such as that represented in our Engraving, taken from a graphic sketch of a fish auction in the Halles Centrales, which have superseded the old rickety markets of the Paris of our youth. Paris is at its best at early morning, when the last theatre, the latest café, the general whirl of folly and dissipation, have disap-

peared, and the first streak of dawn gilds the garden of the Palais Royal. When the reveillé of the Chasseurs sounds in the open space of that well-known quarter, and there is a stir of those who work while others sleep, is the time to visit the Halles Centrales and watch the great preparations for the provisioning of the gay city. Our Illustration shows one corner of the market picture, the corner appropriated to fish; and it is only a small example of the building devoted to the alimentation of the French capital. The Central Markets form a group of fourteen pavilions, of which ten are at present open—the remaining four, which are not yet finished, being intended to surround the corn market. These pavilions are constructed of brick, surmounted by domes of glass and iron, and are divided into emporiums for meat, game, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, butter, and cheese. The fish market is No. 9, and here the proceedings are like those of Billingsgate, inasmuch as the sales are by auction; but, differently to the practice of Billingsgate, the fish is unpacked and displayed on large slabs in flat baskets, the lots being sorted and made up by people engaged for

the purpose. It is a rapid process, although the amount of chaff and the cross-fire of witticism is amusing enough to anyone sufficiently acquainted with the language to follow the meaning of French slang. It is at the appearance of a monstrous salmon or a leviathan sturgeon that the greatest excitement is manifested, for then the criers go up and down the market to collect bidders for the coveted prize. Fresh-water as well as sea fish are sold in great quantity, those which come from Port St. Paul being brought in hampers that keep them alive till they are flung into the stone tank made for their reception in the market.

The scene in the fish market is one of the most lively of the Halles Centrales; for among the buyers may be seen housekeepers, accompanied by servants with bags and baskets; religieuses, cooks of colleges, hotel-keepers, and economising housewives, come to bid, dispute, bargain, and haggle; and amidst all their shrill choruses a rumbling bass accompaniment is sustained by the heavy waggons that arrive, laden, from the railway stations to discharge their contents for fresh competition among the impatient buyers.



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OUR PORTRAIT OF DR. MOBERLY.—It was accidentally omitted to be stated that the Portrait of Dr. Moberly, the Bishop-designate of Salisbury, which we published last week, was from a photograph by Messrs. Minshall and Hughes, of Chester.



### THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

WE quoted last week an address by the Rev. Canon Kingsley upon the subject of the interference of Government in the education of the people. It was a thoroughly good address, and not the less worthy of attention that the speaker seemed to feel some of the difficulties of the subject.

The reverend Canon is reported to have said that he inclined to think the labouring classes ought to be compelled to pay school rates, as they pay poor rates; the schools to be thrown open free, and the State to say, "There is your money's worth in the schools, and to school your children shall go, or you yourself shall go to gaol." This summary solution of an enormous difficulty is very much in Canon Kingsley's usual style. Is every citizen to pay the school rate? In other words, is a man who sends his sons to King's College, or teaches them himself, or employs a private tutor for them, to be forced to contribute to the support of institutions he does not and never will use? If not, and if we adhere to the reverend Canon's own phrase "the labouring classes," how in the name of wonder are these classes to be distinguished from any other?

Mr. John Stuart Mill, who is as favourable as we are to the education of the people and the intervention of the State for the purpose of promoting it, has distinctly recorded his opinion that, though the State is entitled to demand of every citizen that his children shall be taught and is bound also to provide the means of fulfilling that demand, it is also bound neither to bribe nor to compel anyone to send his children to a Government school. The escape from the difficulty seems to lie in State examinations of the young at certain times. There might be competitive examinations for honours, as well as the indispensable pass examination. The parent might then be fined who had not in some way—that being in his own choice—qualified his children to go through the pass examination; while a certificate of having passed the examination for honours would have the effect of a degree. But how the State is to make good its right to compel the very humblest of "the labouring classes" to send their children to a State school is not at all clear; though the State has, undoubtedly, the right, a right too long left in abeyance, to demand that the children of every one of its members shall be educated somehow.

There are other difficulties in the way. Some educated people exist who think the whole scheme of juvenile education must speedily be revised; that it involves immense waste of labour and time, injures the health and the intellects of the young, and in various ways weakens their moral force. There are also men and women in their senses who are of opinion that some of the diseases supposed to be peculiar to children are quite gratuitously inflicted upon them; that it is possible, by strictly regulating and limiting the intercourse of the young with each other, to keep these diseases at bay in particular cases, and probably that it would not be impossible to stamp them out altogether. Is Canon Kingsley or anyone else prepared to establish the right of the State to make people who may happen to have notions of this sort, including, perhaps, some who would as soon send their children to a pest-house as to a large school of any kind, especially while the girls are not taught along with the boys; is he prepared, weak, to prove the right of the State to compel people of this kind to pay a school rate, and to send them to gaol if they refuse to send their children to the State school?

If the State were to confine itself to teaching certain things (which we will define in a moment) there could not be any more objection to a general school rate than there is to a general police rate. It would be a question of choice of evils. A respectable, hard-working man, providing out of his own pocket, in his own way, for the education of his own children, might be supposed to say, "I don't object to pay for the compulsory teaching of the children of that lazy, drunken scoundrel, Styles; because, if his children are not taught something, they will possibly pick my pocket, or my children's." But what is that "something" to be, and how are the exceptions to be regulated? "The attendance of children 'not otherwise' under instruction," says the programme of the Education League, "is to be made compulsory." But what does the "otherwise" cover? Again: "All schools aided by local rates are to be unsectarian"—i.e., it is to be prohibited to teach the catechism, creeds, or theological tenets peculiar to particular sects "in school hours." But what is a "sect"?

Mr. Miall, the most pronounced of Dissenters, and for so many years the champion of voluntarism in education, is reported to have stated that, "while attaching great importance to 'unsectarian education,' he did not feel obliged to exclude the religious element from rate-supported schools. If this were done, he thought the nation would lose the very best teachers, 'for, *ceteris paribus*, they are the best teachers who bring a religious spirit and motive to their work.' He did not wish absolutely to exclude from the schools all reference to the general principles of Christianity, and he saw no objection to permitting the local authorities to 'open and close their schools, if they please, with some catholic form of devotion, and to adopt the Bible as one of the books to be read.'"

It is impossible safely to found much specific comment upon such brief indications as these; but we are utterly unable to reconcile them as they stand with Mr. Miall's thousand-times expressed principles, or with the first principle of Dissent at all. That first principle is that the State cannot, without doing injustice to some of its members, have, directly or indirectly, a creed. And the only persons who can and do consistently take the contrary view are Roman Catholics. They, at least, are logical from their first premiss onwards—supposing that first premiss granted. Now, let us see how the opinion attributed to Mr. Miall lands us at once in a difficulty. The Rev. James Martineau, admittedly one of the greatest of living metaphysicians and well known in connection with the Unitarian body, has, with some friends, been endeavouring, not without success, to initiate an "unsectarian" religious movement, in which, however, he adheres to the Christian name, and invokes the support of the Christian traditions. Mr. F. W. Newman, brother of Dr. Newman, has objected to join this movement, because he contends it is, in fact, sectarian. Mr. F. W. Newman is a Theist: he believes in a God and a future state, and holds that life without religion is an absurdity, and something worse; but he also thinks that the Bible is a book of no more authority than this newspaper, and that what is called Christianity contains errors which have seriously impeded human growth and happiness; and the adherents of this faith of Mr. Newman's are counted in Europe and America by millions, in England by tens of thousands—perhaps hundreds of thousands. Will Mr. Miall, or somebody else, explain how the "local authorities" could possibly get the "religious element" into their school in a form sufficiently "catholic" to make the regimen fair to people of Mr. Newman's way of thinking? or to the very large number of people, especially among the working classes, who will not even go as far as Mr. Newman? And if Mr. Miall replies, "Oh! we must make a compromise, and consult the majority," how does he escape falling plump into the arms of State-Churchism of some kind or other?

The bare, hard general principle is obviously this: The State—unless we adopt implicitly or explicitly the Roman Catholic ideal—has no right to teach, by compulsion, any mortal thing but the simple relations of its members to itself. Whatever general secular knowledge may lie in the path towards conveying that specific knowledge, it is *ex hypothesi* entitled to teach compulsorily. Thus the State is entitled to insist upon teaching that if you steal, or break the peace, or otherwise offend against the law, you will incur certain penalties. But to teach the ultimate morality and, much more, the religious sanctions of these obligations, is the function of the parents and of the teachers of religion. That function is neglected or left unfulfilled by them? Still, it cannot, in the nature of things, become the duty of the State.

The people must be educated; the State must interfere to secure this end. But an intervention like Mr. Miall's is by no means calculated to forward it. The State must recognise the fact that the majority of its members wish their children to receive religious instruction of some kind, and a woful day would it be for England when the citizens did not wish this! But it would be the very worst thing that could befall this movement if it were understood to be a part of its programme that any Parliament or consensus, local or general, had a right to decide what kind of religious instruction was sufficiently "catholic" to be made compulsory upon the recipients of the secular training.

THE REV. SHAPARZI EDABZ, a converted fire-worshipper of the celebrated sect of the Parsees, of Bombay, is now acting as Assistant Curate of Holy Trinity Church, St. Ebbes, Oxford.

ENDOWED CHARITIES OF THE LONDON COMPANIES.—The digest compiled by the Charity Commissioners states the gross income of endowed charities vested in the City companies at £99,027. No less than £53,912 is applicable to the support of almshouses, their inmates, and pensioners; £1368 to distribution of articles in kind, £112 to distribution in money, and £182 to the general uses of the poor; £19,008 to education, £5647 to apprenticeship and advancement, and £903 to the clergy. Sums amounting to £17,983 are paid to other parishes and schools. The Drapers' Company administers as much as £15,182 of these funds, the Bancroft Charity Estate and funds producing nearly £1500 a year, the Howell Charity £889 for schools, and the list of small endowments in the hands of this company, including a host of items, such as £8 for preachers at St. Paul's, £40 for the Arabic Professor at Cambridge, sums for poor prisoners, sermons, &c. The Mercers' Company's endowed charities have a gross income of £13,148; in this is included £6547 for Whitlington's almshouses, £1800 for the Mercers' School, in which (says the return) the company educate seventy boys, Lord Camden's charity of £1088 a year for apprenticeship and advancing, Sir T. Bennett's trust fund of £1042 a year, against which stands "company's dinner, £153." St. Paul's School is under this company; but they claimed the estates as their own property, and there is no statement, the question whether this is a charity under the Act not having been decided when the return was compiled. The Ironmongers' Company administer £8842 of charity funds, Betton's charity producing £7128, of which £6694 is applicable for education. The Goldsmiths' Company's charity endowments produce £7361, the chief item being Sir M. Bowes's almshouses, with more than £2000 a year; the Skinners' Company, £7243; Tonbridge School and exhibitions (and outgoings) absorbing £3676; the Clothworkers' Company administer £6888; the Merchant Taylors', £6333; the Haberdashers', £5677. The charities vested in other companies are of smaller amount; but some endowments appear to be stated in the returns for the parishes in which the money is expended. The Haberdashers' Company return Jones's "Golden Lectureship" as having a gross income of £406, applicable, we believe, for a sermon once a week.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, according to present arrangements, will leave Scotland on Nov. 4, and will arrive at Windsor Castle on the following day. The King and Queen of the Belgians will shortly afterwards pay a visit to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has purchased Dallyfour Woods, lying on the south side of the Dee, between Ballater and Aberfeldie, and, as it has been found that a considerable portion of the timber is going wrong, upwards of 20,000 trees are to be cut down, in order to let the ground be replanted and beautified.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH reached Athens on Sunday evening, and left on Monday night for Constantinople, where she arrived on Wednesday.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to appoint Dr. George Macleod to the Chair of Surgery at the University of Glasgow.

THE INDISPOSITION OF LORD DERBY has now assumed so serious a character that his death was reported on Tuesday morning. The rumour was contradicted later in the day; but there is no doubt his Lordship's state is very critical. The malady from which he is suffering is his old enemy, the gout. The latest bulletins report the noble Lord to be a little better.

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD is said to be better, and he hopes to leave Whitby for Derbyshire this week.

MR. GLADSTONE and most of the members of the Cabinet will, it is understood, come to town about the 26th inst.

MADAME JENNY LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT, it is reported, will sing in her husband's oratorio, "Ruth," at Exeter Hall, about the 17th of next month.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER has issued a paper of searching questions to be answered by all the incumbents in his diocese preparatory to his general visitation. The questions relate to the residence of the clergy, the frequency of the services in their churches, the number of attendants, the administration of the sacraments, the state of the schools, the amount of Dissent, and the moral and physical condition of the people.

FATHER HYACINTHE HAS GONE TO AMERICA. He intends, however, to be back in Paris by the end of the year. He left on the day assigned to him by the chief of the Carmelites to return to his convent.

M. PREVOST PARADOL is announced to deliver a lecture before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, on the "Political and Social Condition of France."

THE HOLBORN VIADUCT was opened for foot-passenger traffic at seven o'clock on Thursday morning.

M. SAINTE-BEUVE, the eminent French critic, died on Wednesday.

MR. ANDREW RUTHERFORD CLARK, advocate, has been appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, in room of Mr. Young, who lately received the appointment of Lord-Avocate.

THE EVICTION OF TENANTS IN WALES by their landlords, in consequence of the support given to Liberal candidates at the general election, will be the subject of a conference at Aberystwyth next month; and it is probable that this will be followed by a series of popular demonstrations.

MR. WOODWARD, librarian in ordinary to the Queen at Windsor Castle, died on Tuesday night. Mr. Woodward was a man of considerable literary and artistic culture. He wrote a history of Wales, a history of America, and a local history of Hampshire; was editor of the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*; and was lately engaged on a life of "Leonardo da Vinci." According to the "Men of the Times," he was born at Norwich, in 1816, and graduated at London University.

THE REVISION OF THE CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION is now closed, and the result exhibits a gain to the Liberals of nearly 600 votes. The figures, however, may be considerably altered by the decisions on appeals.

THE ENGLISH STEAMER CAPRI has been lost at the entrance to the Bosphorus, and the captain and fourteen men drowned.

AN EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER in a shop at Braila, in Roumania, has killed and wounded several persons.

MR. MONCREIFF has publicly intimated to the general councils of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen his appointment as Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. The contest for the vacant seat will be between Mr. Gordon, Q.C., the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Smith, of Jordanhill, on whom the Liberal electors unite.

A "STEEPLE JACK" has been killed at Manchester by falling from a tall chimney which he was repairing.

THE RACE FOR THE CESAREWITCH STAKES, at Newmarket, on Tuesday, was won by Cherie, John Davis and Provider coming in second and third.

THOMAS CARTER, a billposter, has been fined 5s. and costs at Liverpool, for posting bills about the town on Sunday.

A FIRE took place, on Sunday morning, in the house occupied by a Mr. M'icken, a tailor and draper, No. 44, Newington-butt, when that unfortunate man, his wife, and two children were burnt or suffocated to death.

A JOURNEYMAN ENGINEER named Goddard travelled on Saturday, on a bicycle of his own make, from London to Newbury, in Berkshire (a distance of about sixty miles), in ten hours.

THE CONTEST FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF EAST CHESHIRE has resulted in the return of Mr. Brooks, the Conservative candidate, who headed the poll from the first, and obtained a majority over his opponent, Sir E. Watkin, of 1065: the numbers polled being as follow:—Brooks, 2879; Watkin, 1814.

A SAD ACCIDENT took place on the Midland Railway last Saturday. A special train from Nottingham to Leicester was run into by a mail-train near the Trent junction. Seven persons were killed on the spot, and several others very seriously injured.

PARTRIDGES have not been so plentiful in Cornwall for many years as they are this season; fine birds are sold at 2s. and 2s. 6d. per brace. Pheasants, although very abundant on some estates where great attention is paid to pheasant-breeding, are generally scarce, but very fine.

THE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED OF MR. THOMAS WINGATE, the oldest engineer and shipbuilder on the Clyde.

BOSTON, U.S., boasts of a man who on his one hundredth birthday ordered a pair of shoes, saying he wanted them stantly built. The shoemaker remarked that he might not live to wear them out, but he sharply retorted that he began this hundred years a good deal stronger than he did the last one.

THE STATION-MASTER AT BUCKNALL, on the North Staffordshire Railway, by name Pratt, has, it is said, absconded, his defalcations being about £125. He had systematically falsified his books.

MR. ELLIOTT, the Lambeth police magistrate, on Tuesday dismissed a charge against a street preacher for obstructing the highway in the Kennington-road, it not being shown that any serious obstruction was caused. He, however, recommended that the service should not be protracted to a late hour, as it appeared had been usual.

MR. PEABODY, who is in England again, has given to the Peabody Institute at Baltimore (which he had already endowed with 1,000,000 dollars) the additional sum of 400,000 dollars, to be applied to the erection of a second building, for the use of the institute, and for the benefit of the gallery of painting and sculpture to be connected with it.

THE BODY OF A MAN frightfully mutilated was discovered on the Tilbury Railway last Sunday evening. It proved to be the body of a workman employed at the Barking gasworks, who went in the morning to Haverley by the London and Tilbury line to visit his cousin, and intended to return by rail. He must have strayed upon the line, where he was knocked down by an express-train before he had time to get out of the way.

THE PRIESTS AT BRUGES have forbidden the musicians who perform at the church services to play in the orchestra of the theatres, under pain of instant dismissal and excommunication. Many of these unlucky men, of course, found their theatrical employ quite necessary for the support of themselves and their families, and the *Journal de Bruges* justly inveighs against this new instance of clerical intolerance, which it terms "a detestable and inhuman proceeding."

MR. DEARDEN, a Sheffield druggist, jumped out of a train at Retford, on Saturday, before it had stopped, fell between the train and the platform, and was instantly killed. On the same day, at Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, a foreman platelayer on the Midland Railway stepped on the up line to allow a train to pass on the down line, not perceiving that an up passenger-train was approaching at the time. He was knocked down and killed.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, has done a liberal as well as a wise act in appointing Mr. Charles Henry Pearson, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, its Lecturer on History for the ensuing year. Mr. Pearson's "Early and Middle Ages of England"—the ablest book on its subject—and his experience as Professor of History at King's College, London, specially qualify him for his new post. Mr. Pearson's Maps of Early Britain, illustrating the different periods of its history, are just ready.

A HANDSOME TOMB to the memory of Samuel Lover, the poet, &c., was, on Monday, completed, at the Kensal-green Cemetery, by Mr. Gaffin, the sculptor, of the Quadrant, Regent-street. The tomb is of white Carrara marble, and on the top is a shadow cross, after the celebrated one at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. The inscription is very simple, and is as follows:—"Samuel Lover, poet, composer, novelist, and painter, born Feb. 24, 1797; died July 6, 1868. 'Thy rod and thy staff comfort me.'"

MISS RYE has consented to take out to West Canada fifty Protestant orphan girls from the Liverpool industrial schools. Their ages will range from five to eleven years, and she intends to place them at first in an orphan school at Niagara, and afterwards obtain places suitable for them. The cost of the journey will be £8 each, half of which will be provided for by the Voluntary Rate Committee and half by private benevolence. In all cases where the children have relatives, they will be consulted before they are sent out.



## THE LOUNGER.

I HAVE to apologise to Mr. B. Whitworth for saying, in your paper of Oct. 2, that he was "ousted from Drogheda for bribery." He was not ousted for bribery, was not even charged with having been guilty of "so serious a crime." When I wrote the Lounger of the above date I was nearly 300 miles from London, I had not with me a copy of Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment to refer to, and, writing *currente calamo* about corruption in boroughs, it occurred to me that Mr. Whitworth lost his seat, and I too hastily concluded that he, like most other members who have been lately unseated, was unseated for bribery. This, however, was not so, and I take the first opportunity offered to correct the mistake and apologise to Mr. Whitworth. The petition against Mr. Whitworth alleged intimidation. Intimidation was clearly proved, and here are the heads of Mr. Justice Keogh's decision:—

1. That Benjamin Whitworth, Esq., is not duly elected a Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough and county of the town of Drogheda.
2. That the last election for the said borough, &c., of Drogheda is a void election.
3. That Benjamin Whitworth, Esq., was by himself and by his agents guilty of undue influence as regards two electors, John Devine and Michael Kelly, at the last election for the said borough, &c.
4. That a system of intimidation was organised and carried out at the last election for the said borough, &c., subversive of the freedom of election; and outrages were committed which were calculated to deter, and did in fact deter, a considerable number of electors from exercising their franchise at such election.
5. That the costs of the petition be paid by the respondent (Mr. Whitworth).

And now, having apologised to Mr. Whitworth, I have to thank him for drawing my attention to the judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh. I had not seen this judgment before I received Mr. Whitworth's letter, but I have since read it through (albeit it occupies twelve closely-printed folio pages). When I took it up I had no mind to read it through, but I soon got fascinated by the story which it tells, as I well might be, for it is a very strange tale—more like a story from a novel than one of real life. Drogheda is a town in Ireland, with a population of about 15,000 souls, of which some 750 are voters. The people are mainly Catholics, but there are Orangemen in the town, it would seem, sufficient in number to justify an attempt to return an Orangeman to Parliament. The gentleman selected was Sir Leopold McClintock; the candidate of the Catholics was Mr. Whitworth. There was also a Mr. Brodigan, a "would-be Catholic," as he was designated by a Catholic clergyman. He, however, found but little favour. He only polled thirty votes. Before the polling-day a rumour got abroad that the Dublin Orangemen were to appear in Drogheda on the polling-day in force; and on the day before the polling-day there was a gathering in front of Mr. Whitworth's hotel to consider, it would seem, how these Orangemen were to be met. Several Roman Catholic priests spoke, and here are specimens of the advice which they gave to the mob below. Mr. Priest Murphy advised that they should be "crushed at any risk." Priest McKee said, if "those men come, let them hurl them into the Boyne;" and he further advised the people, when they were about to charge, to say, "Foes of freedom, fagh-a-ballagh!"—meaning, as the Judge kindly explained, "clear away." The Rev. Mr. Gavin told the mob that 300 assassins had been hired in Dublin to butcher them, and he did not want "the people to treat them as they deserved;" advice very much like "don't nail his ears to the pump!" Mr. Whitworth did not speak, but he was present, and heard at least some of this exciting oratory. Well, of course, there was a mob at the station, and armed—"armed with sticks and railway bolts, joining-bolts about a foot long, to which nuts are attached." But then no Orange force arrived; only some forty or fifty voters came to poll. And now let us try and realise the scene which occurred on that December morning. The mob thus armed must have numbered hundreds, perhaps thousands. Fancy it—seething like a cauldron, roaring like wild bulls! Fortunately there were troops there, or it would have gone hard with these poor Orangemen; and, fortunately, the troops were commanded by an officer—Captain Daunt is his name—of imperturbable temper, cool and self-possessed, or it would have gone hard with the mob. "Keep your men up together," he shouted to those who had charge of the voters, "and I will form my men." And this is how he formed them. About sixty-four men of the 9th Infantry were formed in a hollow square, inclosing the voters; in front was a troop of hussars; then there was cavalry on each wing, whilst the rear was covered by the Royal Irish Constabulary. Thus arrayed, the party marched along the narrow streets; but not unassailed. Stones, glass, hoops, iron bars were flung at them. "The air," said an officer, "was thick with weapons hurled by the mob; everybody was struck." Captain Daunt received a heavy blow on the side, which for a time stunned him. He did not fall; but, recovering, rallied his men. Again he was struck on the head. A gentleman in the hollow square was struck with the butt-end of a glass bottle; two hussars and their horses were overthrown. A something was hurled from a chamber window, and struck one of the horses on the head with such force that it fell, and in its fall overthrew the next horse and man. The secretary of the Lord Chancellor, who had come to vote, was "fearfully" hit on the head by an iron bar. One old gentleman of eighty, either now or afterwards—for the narrative does not run very clearly—was seen with his white hair streaming down covered with clots of blood. A Doctor Breckon was desperately wounded. "There were gores of blood at the railway station," dropped from wounded men as they returned, I suppose. Of course, this could not last long. Four officers and fourteen men were badly wounded; out of sixty-four muskets fifty-one were damaged by the missiles hurled at the men. The men got angry. "What are we to be murdered?" "Flesh and blood cannot stand this." At last, Captain Talbot, of the hussars, orders a charge. The infantry, with their rifles cocked, followed up at "the double," "trembling with agitation." The rioters fled in every direction—as Captain Talbot says, like rabbits in a warren. Whereupon a Catholic clergyman, seeing those men with rifles cocked, "trembling with agitation," waved his hat and called the mob off, and, as the Judge tells us, they followed him to a man, and all was over. One man was killed, shot by a soldier, whose "flesh and blood" got the mastery of him. Now, one word in justice to Mr. Whitworth. It is not alleged that he had a hand in organising the mob, nor that he excited the crowd on the day before the polling day. Nothing was proved against Mr. Whitworth but what is set forth in Mr. Justice Keogh's decision. I venture to say that Mr. Whitworth was horrified by the course matters took, and wished himself anywhere but at Drogheda on that dreadful day; and often he must have exclaimed, in bitterness of heart, "Save me from my friends!"

The *Morning Star* has gone out. Some time ago there was a rumour that it would speedily merge into the *Daily News*. The rumour was, though, positively contradicted; and then we learned that, instead of being extinguished, a new editor—to wit, Mr. John Morley—was appointed, and that great changes were to be made, and that it was to shine brighter than it ever had shone. But on Wednesday morning its threnody, somewhat feeble, was sung; and straightway it vanished. The real truth, one must suppose, is, simply, it did not pay. True, "it was not started as a mere commercial speculation." It was born of a desire that a certain political party should have an organ; but, in the long run, if a newspaper does not pay, it will almost inevitably cease to exist, especially if the object for which it was started comes to be accomplished. This, as the article in the last number says, has in this instance been the case. Nevertheless, if the paper had been a good property, of course it would have been continued; for, though the main idea of its originators has been realised, there remains much yet to be achieved. But it is gone, and I, for one, am sorry, for I have taken it from its birth; and of late I have thought it very much improved, and, on the whole, as good a penny paper as any we have. Mr. Dymond, its manager, is gone, or going, to seek his fortune, or employ it, in

Canada. Mr. Russell, one of its staff, is now editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*. Mr. Gorrie, once a leader-writer, and lately the City correspondent, is off to the Mauritius, I hear, as a sort of Judge—the exact nature of his office has escaped my memory. Will Mr. Morley succeed Mr. Walker on the *Daily News*? Let us hope so, and that he will make it a thoroughly good paper; for those Liberals who don't take to the *D. T.* kindly and cannot afford the *Times* will be shut up to the *Daily News*.

The Queen's librarian at Windsor Castle, Mr. Woodward, is dead. There is a nice place for somebody. The salary is good, the duties not heavy, leaving the holder of the office a good deal of leisure for literary pursuits. Then there is Mr. Watt's place at the British Museum to be filled up. If the *Saturday Review* has not coloured his portrait, it will not be easy to find a fitting successor to Mr. Watts. The Mastership of the Mint is not to be filled up yet—perhaps not at all. The Chancellor of the Exchequer wants to reform the establishment and bring it under the control of the Treasury.

A new and important book on London asylums, charities, &c., is announced as in preparation, by Mr. T. Archer, author of "Strange Work," "The Pauper, the Thief, and the Convict," &c. This work is to be uniform in style with "The Seven Curses of London," by the "Amateur Casual," recently published, and will give an account of personal visits to asylums, charitable institutions, and friendly agencies for the relief of distress in the metropolis, with inquiries into their organisation and intention; their failures and successes; their fallacies and realities. Mr. Archer's new book will be sure to be highly interesting as well as instructive; for the author, by long study and close observation, is peculiarly qualified to handle the subjects with which he proposes to deal. The publishers are Stanley Rivers and Co., of Palsgrave-place, Strand, and the price will be 7s. 6d.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Animal World*, a new comer, has for its sub-title *A Monthly Advocate of Humanity*, and for its motto the closing words of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," commencing,

He prayeth well who loveth well  
Both man and bird and beast.

So probably the magazine will include "man" himself in its "animal world." Yes; I see on looking at the editorial address that it is so. That is something like a broad platform! The periodical promises well, and contains some very interesting papers. There is a touching anecdote of Garibaldi going out at night after a very young lost lamb, finding it, and taking it to bed with him to feed and nurse; a true story of a dog that found a lost child; and other little matters of the kind, besides useful information. The relation in which we stand to dumb animals, as they are called, is a large subject, which will turn up again when we come to the *Fortnightly*.

Another new comer is an amateur periodical, entitled the *Club Magazine*. It is exceedingly difficult to characterise a brochure of this kind, and all I can say is that there are different degrees of merit in the prose and verse which it contains; but that the best thing in this number is the little woodcut at the end of the editor's address, which is very clever.

The *Cyclet*, "a Quarterly Magazine of General Literature, conducted by Members of the York-street Literary Society," is another new comer, and is local in character as well as written mainly by amateurs. It is a pleasant little affair, and the "Excursion Rhymes" are a good deal more than readable. The "Realistic" incident at the religious concert, when a gentleman in white kid gloves was led on, with a chain round him, and recited St. Paul's defence in Greek, came directly to my own knowledge when it happened. A few careful touches would make the verses entitled "I Know a House" worthy of a long life; but, judging from the want of those touches and the very faulty poem, by the same writer, on page 1, I should say the author needs ten years' study of the best models. If he is capable of that, and thinks it worth his while, I think he will some day produce poetry.

The *Victoria* contains a long and most interesting letter from Mrs. (Colonel) Chambers giving an account of the opening of the schools founded by Garibaldi at La Maddalena. In the course of the letter some beautiful words of the great man are quoted. You know, Sir, he seems more anxious, if a choice must be made, to educate the girls than the boys, being an infinite believer in mothers. He says that in the fiercest heat of battle, while his mother was alive, he always saw her on her knees in prayer for his safety, and that this was what gave him his courage. The sentiment of this subject may be said to be worn threadbare, but a statement of this kind from such a man is much better than new—it is inspiring.

Upon the Stowe-Byron controversy there are papers worth reading in the *St. James's* and the *Broadway*. The paper in the latter is not throughout consistent, and, like all the other papers, it contains oversights. But it certainly contributes a strong point to the argument in Byron's favour; perhaps the strongest *oblique* argument yet used in his behalf. In fact, the paper is well worth reading.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The once-dreary OLYMPIC is now resplendent in all the bravery of gold and crimson. Mr. Liston has commenced his management in a very spirited manner, and playgoers will scarcely recognise in this now brilliant theatre the dirty, dingy little box of cobwebs which has of late, under Mr. Webster's careless management, been the scene of so many dramatic failures. Mr. James Macintosh, of Langham-street, is to be credited with the good taste that prompted the style of decoration, and the new furniture has been supplied by Mr. James Lyon. A new and brilliant sunlight, by Mr. Berry, takes the place of the illuminated swelling that lately occupied the centre of the ceiling. Mr. Liston has contrived to gather together an efficient company of old metropolitan and provincial favourites. His piece de résistance, "Little Em'ly" (a dramatised version of "David Copperfield"), suffers from the inherent defect of all such works; it presents no such continuous story as would enable a spectator who had not read the novel to interpret the intention of the author. Mr. Dickens's wonderful novel is spread over a large number of years, the characters he introduces into it are numerous, and their outward characteristics are rendered familiar to us by Mr. H. K. Browne's spirited sketches. The dramatist must have found no little difficulty in overcoming the obstacles presented by the loose construction of the original story, and the actors who were required to adapt themselves to Mr. Browne's designs must in many cases have felt as though called upon to achieve impossibilities. Mr. Micawber, as represented by Mr. Rowe, is a slim old man of saturnine countenance. Steerforth, in the hands of Mr. C. Warner, is a timid, fluttering girl-boy; and we learn from Mr. Irving that Uriah Heep wore pink wool on his nose and chin. The most successful imitations of Mr. H. K. Browne were Peggotty (Mr. Emery) and Ham (Mr. Nelson). The piece deals with the seduction of Little Em'ly by Steerforth, the search instituted by Dan'l Peggotty, the death of Steerforth and Ham, and the emigration of Peggotty and Em'ly. Mr. and Mrs. Micawber's adventures and misadventures, and Uriah Heep's villainous designs on Mr. Wickfield, furnish a sufficient underplot. The story is told in four acts and twelve scenes—many of which scenes are irrelevant to the story, and serve only to complicate the plot. The piece is very well acted, considering the difficulties with which the actors had to contend. Mr. Emery made an admirable Peggotty. Mr. Nelson, who had little to do as Ham except to chuckle vigorously, chuckled vigorously. Mr. Rowe's Micawber was excellent as a creation, but it was not Mr. Charles Dickens's Micawber. It lacked the rounded action and bombastic fulness of expression with which that wonderful character is inseparably associated. Miss Fanny Addison had a very unpleasant part as Rosa Dartle, but she played with such intense feeling that the absurdity of

the character (in Mr. Halliday's version) was entirely lost sight of. Her attack on poor "Little Em'ly" was given with such utter spite that the audience was completely carried away by the illusion of the scene and hissed her soundly—a very high compliment to the talent of the actress, who had so completely identified herself with her part as to have to bear the brunt of the indignation that the character, and not the actress, had excited. Miss Poynter was much too artificial for blunt, straightforward Betsy Trotwood; and Mr. J. Irving carried his caricature of Uriah Heep beyond reasonable bounds. Miss Patti Josephs played Little Em'ly very prettily; and Miss Erntstone impersonated the unhappy Martha with remarkable power. Miss Erntstone has, I think, a career before her. The scenery is not good, on the whole; but one scene—that in which Steerforth's vessel is wrecked—is a very clever piece of stage carpentry. The ship is seen with her back broken and tossed to and fro by the waves, while the Yarmouth fishermen, led by Ham, endeavour to save Steerforth, the only soul on board. Ham plunges into the waves and swims to the wreck, but the waves overpower him before he can reach the shore with his senseless burden; and both Ham and Steerforth, who has so grievously injured him, are drowned. Little Em'ly falls senseless as the bodies are brought to shore, and at that moment the ship sinks. The scene is cleverly contrived by Mr. Johnson; but his appearance on the stage in answer to the moderate applause with which it was greeted was an impertinence of which better-class scene-painters have of late been rarely guilty. But Mr. Johnson has shown himself to be simply irrepressible in this particular.

By some extraordinary accident, I omitted last mention of Miss Charlotte Saunders in my notice of Mr. Burnand's burlesque at the ROYALTY last week. Miss Saunders's delineation of a kind of "puss in boots" was as artistic as a burlesque performance could be, and her cat-like "make-up" was simply wonderful. Miss Saunders is one of the very few artists who condescend to play in burlesque, and it is a pity that those who write for her do not seem to think it worth their while to furnish her with parts better calculated to display her unquestionable talents.

"A Life Chase," at the Gaiety is a close translation (by Messrs. Oxenford and Horace Wigan) of M. Belot's "Drame de la Rue de la Paix," produced at the second Théâtre Français in 1868. The story is cleverly constructed, but it is gloomy and decidedly unpleasant. A lady whose husband has been murdered allows herself to receive the addresses of the suspected murderer, in order that the detective who undertakes the case may obtain proof of his guilt. Unfortunately, however, his personal fascinations are so irresistible that she falls actually in love with him and consents to marry him. The suspected murderer (who is, in point of fact, the real murderer), horrified at discovering that his intended bride is the widow of the man he has murdered, stabs himself; and the widow (perhaps) marries the detective. This gloomy story is not at all relieved by the presence, during two acts, of a foolish, farcical Englishman who is on the look-out for materials for a sensation novel. This character (very unobtrusively played by Mr. J. Robins) ought to be ruthlessly cut out. Mr. Wigan gives a finished portrait of the murderer, whose conscience, half stifled during the earlier scenes of the piece, rises in judgment against him at the end. Miss Neilson's very stagey and very affected mannerisms seemed especially stagey and affected from the fact that she was costumed in modern dress and surrounded by modern accessories. Mr. Clayton, one of the most painstaking young actors on the stage, played the part of the detective with great care, and "made up" the character to perfection. The rôle is quite out of his ordinary line of business, and he deserves great credit for so cleverly overcoming the many difficulties such a part must have presented to so young a man. The scenery is not very striking, but it answers its purpose fairly enough. The piece was quite successful.

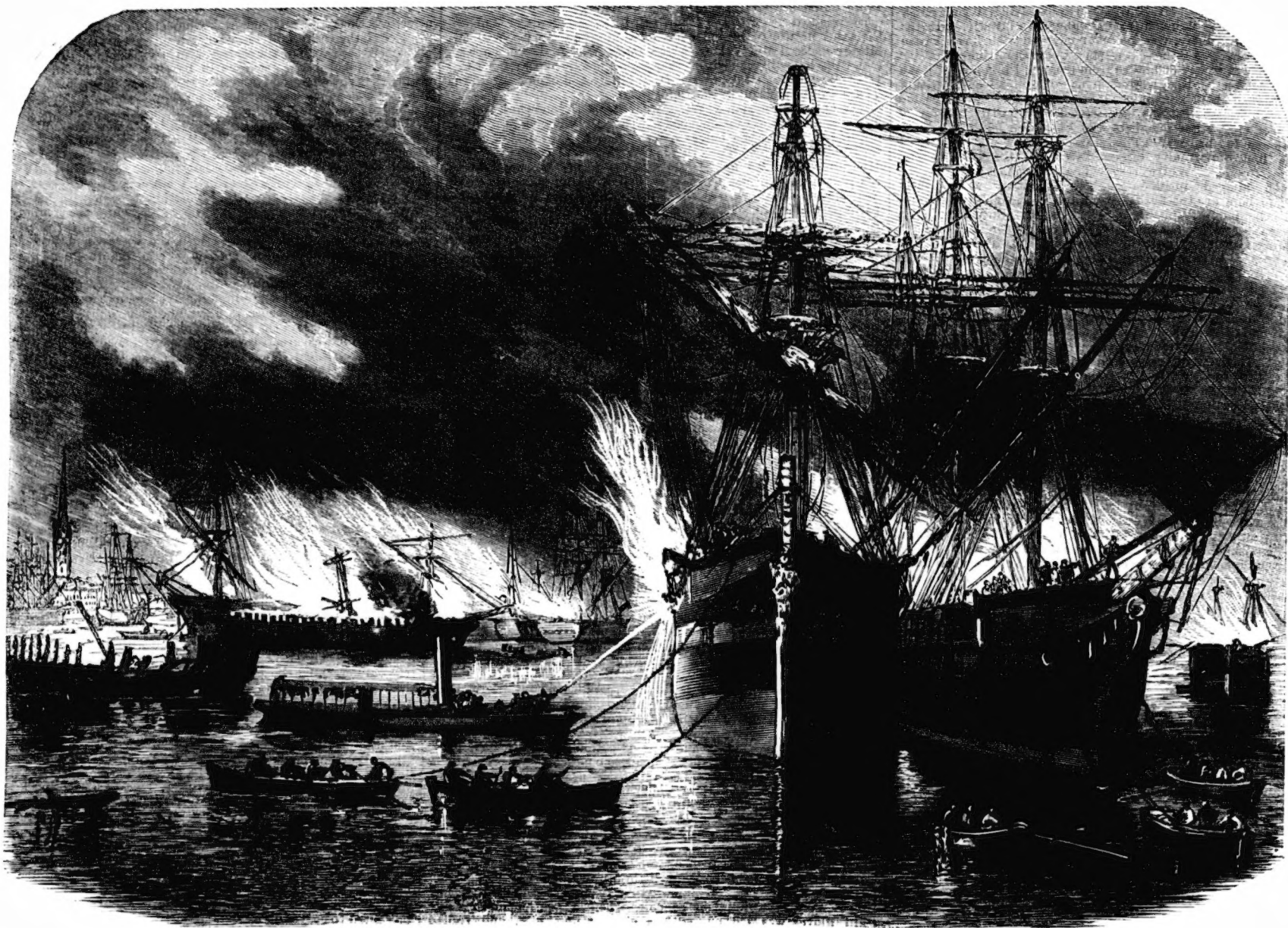
THE IRONWORKERS OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE, who are now agitating for a rise of wages, held a meeting, on Monday, at Wednesbury, to discuss "the best means of securing an advance in wages." The organisation of ironworkers into a union, and the establishment of a board of arbitration, were placed before the men as the steps they must take for the settlement of their dispute. The men expressed themselves ready to "strike" if the masters did not accede to their demands. The chairman urged that, in the event of a strike, some had better leave the district, for men were wanted in the north and in Scotland. It was resolved to memorialise the masters, and, if that was unsuccessful, to at once strike.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The Lords of the Admiralty have decided that the following shall be entitled to the benefits of Greenwich Hospital:—All naval and marine pensioners who have been granted naval pensions for life. All seamen and marines who have served for ten years continuously, or with short intervals. All seamen and marines who, having served less than ten years, have been within six months discharged or invalided on account of diseases or wounds contracted in or by the service. All seamen or marines who, having served less than ten years, were at any date discharged or invalided on account of disease or wounds contracted in or by the service, and who, from the date of their discharge, have been infirm or helpless, or permanently or temporarily unable to maintain themselves. All other seamen and marines whose claims may be considered special and exceptional, not coming within the above-mentioned classes. Their Lordships have clearly defined the regulations under which men will be received into the various infirmaries and hospitals, and wind up their statement by clearly announcing that no individual while an indoor patient shall be permitted to marry.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN INDIA.—It is worth while for all intelligent men to watch the progress of the remarkable movement in India known as the "Brahm-Somaj." Appearances seem to foretell that the dissent from the Brahminical religion will have an immense effect upon the future history of the peninsula, and may perhaps have such success as to become a second Buddhism. The members of the Hindu Unitarian League increase yearly, and they have now built for themselves a handsome place of worship in Calcutta, which their leader, Keshab Chunder Sen, has inaugurated with the reading of a deed of dedication well deserving to be quoted. "To-day," ran this remarkable paper, "by the mercy of God, the public worship of God is instituted in this place for the use of the Brahma community. Every week the only one God, the perfect and infinite, without a second, the Almighty and All Holy, shall be worshipped here. No man, or inferior being, or material object shall be worshipped here as identical with God, or like unto God, or an incarnation of God; and no prayer or hymn shall be offered or chanted to anyone except God. No carved or painted image shall be kept here. No animal shall be sacrificed here. Neither eating nor drinking, nor any manner of folly or frivolity, shall be allowed here. No object that has been worshipped by any sect shall be ridiculed here. No sect shall be vilified, hated, or turned into derision. Divine service shall be conducted here in such spirit and manner as shall enable all men and women, irrespective of distinctions of caste, to unite in one family, eschew error and sin, and advance in wisdom, faith, and righteousness." The declaration was then buried in the centre of the temple, and, after a simple and eloquent service, twenty-one neophytes were received, and gifts were distributed to 800 poor Hindus.

THE NEW PUBLISHING SEASON.—The annual trade sale of Messrs. George Routledge and Sons was held at the Albion Tavern on Thursday, the 7th inst. This, being the first event of the new publishing season, is always regarded with interest by the bookselling community, as affording a means of testing the buoyancy of that important branch of business. The sale was consequently attended by all the leading metropolitan booksellers; and we may add that Mr. Fields, of the firm of Fields, Osgood, and Co., of Boston, publishers of the works of Longfellow and those of our countrymen Tennyson and Charles Dickens, was present on the occasion. It augurs well for the revival of trade that large numbers of each of the following new works were subscribed for in the room:—"Beautiful Women," sixteen large photographs of the finest Female Portraits, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Sir Edwin Landseer, Newton, and Sir Thomas Lawrence; with descriptive letterpress by one of our best art-critics. "The Child's Picture-Book of Wild and Domestic Animals," with full-page coloured pictures by Kronheim. Routledge's "Every Boy's Annual for 1870," edited by Edmund Routledge. "Ridiculous Rhymes," drawn by H. S. Marks, printed in colours by Vincent Brooks. "The Prince of the House of David," with twelve page illustrations. "The Throne of David," with twelve page illustrations. "The Pillar of Fire," with twelve page illustrations. "From Liverpool to St. Louis," by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B. "Our Nurse's Picture-Book," "Dora and Her Papa: a New Story for Girls," by the author of "Lillian's Golden Hours," "Tales upon Texts," by the Rev. H. C. Adams, M.A., with illustrations. "The Illustrated Girl's Own Treasury," embracing all Pursuits suitable for Young Ladies," with many illustrations. "Characteristics of Women," by Mrs. Jameson. "Buds and Flowers: a New Coloured Book for Children." "The Great Battles of the British Army, including the War in Abyssinia," with coloured illustrations. "The Child's Picture-Book of Domestic Animals," with twelve large coloured plates by Kronheim. "Tom Dunstone's Troubles: a Book for Boys," by Mrs. Elliott.





THE LATE DISASTROUS FIRE IN BORDEAUX HARBOUR: THE HIRONDELLE SEPARATING THE BURNING VESSELS.

#### THE GREAT FIRE AT BORDEAUX.

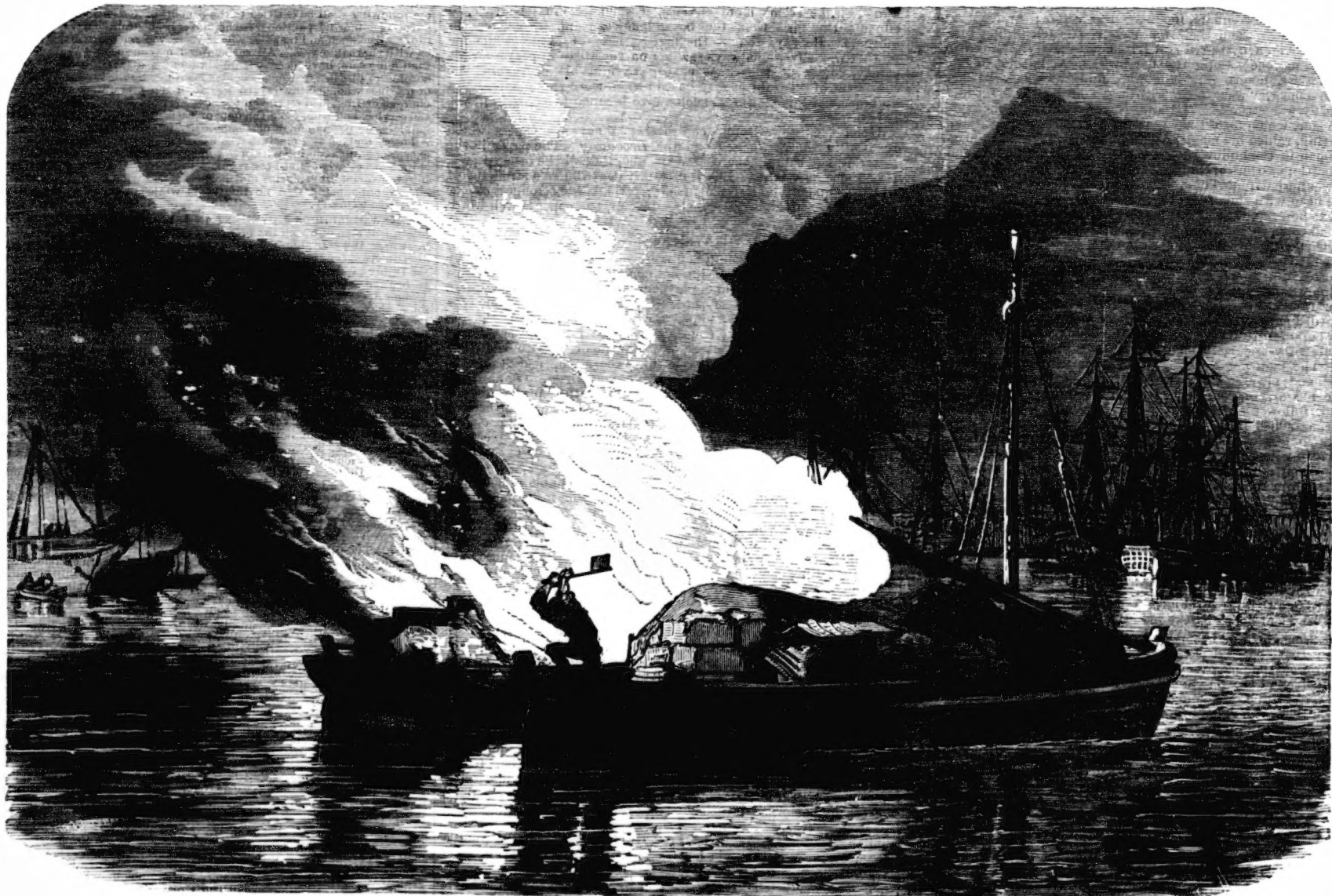
A CORRESPONDENT, who was present in the city at the time, thus describes the first of the two great conflagrations of which Bordeaux has lately been the scene:—

"Boom! boom! boom! What strange sound is that which awakes us from our rest in the comfortable beds of the Hôtel des Princes? Boom! boom! boom! Has the city of commerce and

pleasure, the most *chic* city in France, according to M. Roqueplan, the city where Napoleon III. declared that *l'empire c'est la paix*; has this city revolted and proved unfaithful to the dynasty? For it is the bell of St. André sounding the tocsin, and we know that this bell is never rung save in times of direst peril. Anon St. Michael and St. Croix take up the sound, and St. Seurin, St. Eulalie, St. Eloi, St. Pierre, and the numerous other churches of Bordeaux

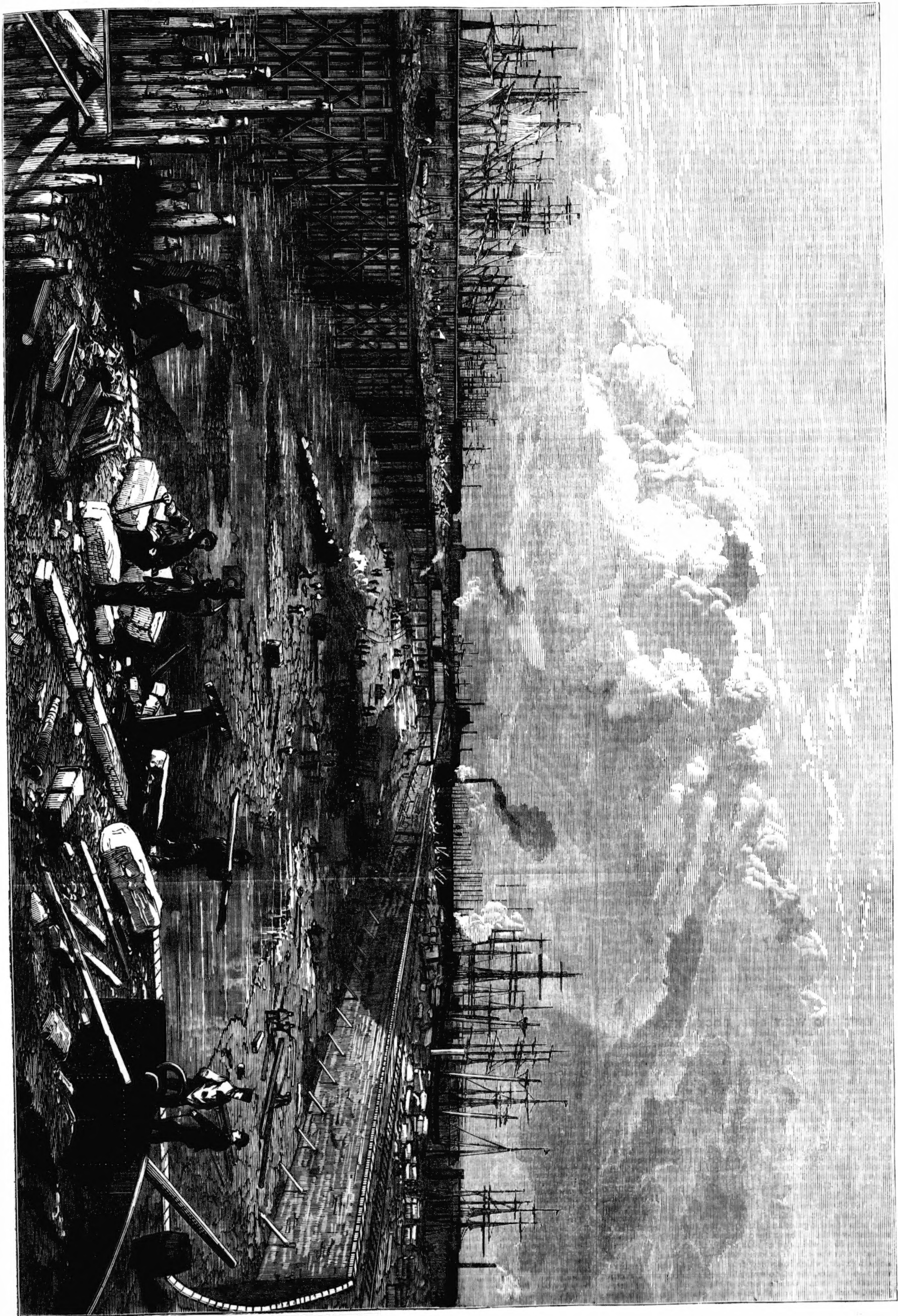
continue it, until the air reverberates as though a dozen Big Bells of Westminster were tolling midnight. No; the bright glare in the sky against which the Grand Théâtre stands out like some Grecian temple shows that it is a fire and not a revolution.

"Proceeding to the quays, what a sight meets our gaze! From the bridge across the Garonne, near Bastide, as far as Lormont, four miles nearer the sea, the whole river is one mass of flame,



A SEAMAN CUTTING THE PETROLEUM BARGE ADRIFF.





THE NEW EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCKS EXTENSION, FODLAR.



with here and there a brighter glow coming from the burning hull of some ship at anchor in the port. Troops are lining the quays, keeping back an ever increasing crowd, while firemen and sailors are busily hauling the at present uninjured vessels out of the way of those whose destruction is certain. There is scarcely any need to ask the origin of the conflagration, for one is instinctively reminded of that fearful fire at Antwerp a year or two back, which lasted the best part of a week before it was extinguished. Like that one, the present has been caused by petroleum.

"About seven o'clock yesterday evening a barge containing spirit of petroleum, which had just been unloaded from a Belgian steamer, and which was lying moored between another barge and a large German vessel, both having the same fluid on board, caught fire from a lighted lucifer match, which had been incautiously thrown on it by one of the men in charge. Directly they saw the state of affairs the crew, with the assistance of a donkey, cut the cables securing the barge and allowed her to drift away, as they knew that the German vessel contained a sufficient amount of petroleum to cause a disastrous explosion if she should catch fire. Means were immediately taken to secure the barge, and she was run aground on the banks of the river, away from the shipping, so that she might burn out without danger. But unfortunately the rising tide swamped her, and the burning fluid floating on the surface of the water was carried up among the vessels in the port into the very heart of the town.

"When the tide turned again one or two other vessels caught fire from the flaming debris of those already destroyed being carried down the stream, but the damage in this instance was, comparatively speaking, not of so grave a character.

"The efforts made to extinguish the conflagration were ludicrously inefficient, for such a thing as a steam fire-engine is unknown in Bordeaux, and the hand-pumps employed were of too small a power to be of much use. The only system followed, in fact, was to allow the vessels which caught fire to burn out, the firemen being contented with securing the safety of the others. One notable exception must, however, be recorded, that of the *Unico de Saint Servan*, whose crew courageously stuck to her, and succeeded in mooring her alongside the quay, after having extinguished the flames.

"I have taken a walk down the quays, which stretch along the banks of the river upwards of two miles. The crowd is immense, and there are still a few soldiers to keep them in order, though the majority of the latter, fatigued with their night's labours, have gone to sleep in the booths used for stowing newly-landed merchandise.

"All the steamers are lying with steam up and banked fires ready to put to sea, if, as is feared, the rising tide should cause any of the burning vessels to go adrift and come up stream.

"Standing on the bridge over the Garonne, where I stood last night, one can see in the short space of half a mile six or seven ships still on fire, some burning brightly, though their flames are a little dimmed by sunlight, others sullenly glowing with heat, and vomiting forth volumes of black smoke, which obscures the houses lining the quays. But this is not the full extent of the damage, for the river flows in a gentle curve, and intervening buildings obscure the lower part of its course through the town, where I afterwards found that the destruction had been almost twice as great. Near this bridge are four ships of large size, burnt almost to the water's edge, with a wide open space left around them by the other shipping, which have sought the comparative safety of the sides of the river. A little further on, opposite the Quincones, that unrivalled public place of Bordeaux, with its rostral columns and its statues of Montaigne and Montesquieu, are two more vessels, of at least 2000 tons burden, both belonging to this port, with their masts gone by the board, and with their iron beams, of a glowing red colour, twisted into all manner of fantastic shapes by the heat. Passing these, one comes upon two more, burnt down to the water's edge, but with their cargoes still smouldering; then alongside the quay, almost on dry land, are two others, burning fiercely, with their masts, however, still standing, and threatening every moment to fall overboard. No means are being taken to subdue the flames; a couple of firemen are complacently regarding this scene of destruction; and a large water-butt, mounted on wheels and drawn by horses, which passes for a fire-engine at Bordeaux, is apparently awaiting the arrival of a hand-pump before it can be utilised.

"Walking on I met the captain of one of those splendid Transatlantic packet boats which are the boast of the town. With tears in his eyes he pointed to the scene of destruction around, declaring that it was the greatest misfortune Bordeaux had ever suffered. He spoke truly enough; for, continuing my progress, I found alongside the wharf of his company, near the outskirts of the town, one vessel completely destroyed, and another in flames being hauled on shore, the firemen and soldiers, in this instance, leisurely playing upon her a stream of water about equal to that which might be propelled from a moderately-sized squirt, while, in aid of this exhibition of energy, some sailors in a launch have brought to bear the puny efforts of a diminutive hand-pump. I did not wait to see the result of their experiments in extinguishing the fire, as they did not offer much prospect of success; but, noticing one or two other craft still burning in the centre of the river, retraced my steps, in order to ascertain from competent persons the injury inflicted upon the commerce of the town.

"But I find that it is impossible to properly estimate the damage caused by the fire until something further is known concerning the cargoes of the ships destroyed. The estimates given vary from six to twelve millions of francs, and the number of sailors and workmen thrown out of employment is considerable. The official accounts state that sixteen large vessels have been completely destroyed, while twelve have been badly damaged. Of these at least one half belong to Bordeaux, while the remainder are mostly German and Spanish. No English vessel has suffered any injury. I may state that in consequence of the distress which is likely to ensue, the proprietors of the *Gironde*, the principal journal of this city and one very ably conducted, have opened a subscription for the relief of the sufferers."

#### EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK EXTENSION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the continued complaints of the depression of trade generally and of the alleged decline in the commerce of the Thames in particular, it is a noteworthy fact that increased dock accommodation is always being called for and as continuously supplied. New dock after new dock is constructed, and still the demand is for more. Of these works the latest specimens are the Dagenham Docks, about the completion of which, however, we understand, there is some slight hitch; and, more especially deserving of attention, the extension of the East and West India Docks, near Blackwall, which is now nearly approaching completion.

These new docks, of which we this week publish a view, are on a very extensive scale. They are situated on the site of the old City Canal and East and West India Dock Timber-Pond. They will afford a water area of thirty-three acres; their construction has involved the excavation of 1,700,000 cubic yards of earth, the laying down of 115,000 cubic yards of concrete, and the placing of 45,000,000 bricks. Of Yorkshire stone 200,000 cubic feet have been used, of Cornish granite 17,000 cubic feet; 160,000 square yards of clay have been puddled in, and 250,000 cubic feet of timber have been consumed. There are four pairs of dock gates and sixteen jetties for the largest class of merchant-vessels. The entrance-lock is 300 ft. long between the gates, it is 55 ft. wide, and at high spring tides there will be 30 ft. of water over the sill. The lock leads to a tidal basin of about six acres in extent, which is divided from the main dock by means of two pairs of gates, one pair opening towards the dock and the other towards the basin. On the north, or export, quay are the sixteen jetties, which give upwards of a mile and a quarter of quay frontage; while on the south, or import, quay there are being erected two jute warehouses containing 75,000 square feet of warehouse floor, with a clear headway of 20 ft. Besides these, there will be another warehouse, four stories in height, and affording nearly 2,000,000

cubic feet of space, for warehousing tea, coffee, rice, &c. Two other warehouses similar to the last mentioned, after being commenced and completed up to the level of the quay, have been suspended for the present, but no doubt they will be required very soon after the dock is opened for shipping.

A railway is in course of construction for the purpose of connecting the dock with the London and Blackwall line; and when this necessary accommodation is secured and these docks fully completed, they will be second to none in the world. Mr. Hawkshaw is the engineer; and all the designs are of the usual solid character so well known in the profession as distinguishing the work of that eminent engineer. The contractor is Mr. G. Wythes, of Bickley Park, Kent; and the whole of the excavation, brickwork, masonry, &c., has been executed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. John Baldwin.

Access to and egress from the new docks can be had at all conditions of the tide. The dock gates will be worked by Armstrong's hydraulic process; and, altogether, we believe that more complete or more extensive and perfectly-constructed erections of the sort have never been accomplished.

#### THE APPOINTMENT OF DR. TEMPLE.

In a letter to the *Guardian*, Dr. Pusey asks whether the tyranny of the State in the appointment of bishops is to be endured any longer. The scandal of recommending to a bishopric one of the writers of the "Essays and Reviews" surpasses, he declares, in its frightful enormity anything which has ever been openly done by any Prime Minister. It remains to be seen whether the diocese upon which Dr. Temple is thrust will accept him or will rise up against him; whether (whatever influential latitudinarian laymen may say) the clergy will not reject him. But for those who believe, there is nothing left but to pray and strive that the Church should be delivered from this tyranny of the State at any cost. Better, whatever loss of position or influence disestablishment may involve, than that the Church should be poisoned through her chief pastors. The English Prime Minister, who becomes such on mere political grounds, exercises, not as of old, with the advice of bishops, but as an absolute autocrat, a choice less limited than the Pope in his communion—a choice limited by no other restraint than that a dean and chapter should, under the penalty of prebendary, refuse to elect the person whom, in the name of the Crown, he enforces upon them, or that bishops should, under the same penalty, refuse to consecrate him. Honoured by posterity will be the memory of that chapter and of those bishops who first refuse such an injunction. It is time for all who love the faith as it is in Jesus to think whether they had not better give up any temporalities, or any spiritual advantages which accompany them, rather than risk any repetition of such an infliction. To Dr. Pusey the only hope of safety for the ship seems to be, as in that which bare St. Paul, to "lighten it with their own hands." Indifference to such a scandal seems to Dr. Pusey a grievous sin. Disestablishment appears to him now the only remedy. For it is inconceivable that politicians, in the zenith of their power, will relax in the least their grasp over the Church, or that, if they were inclined to do so, their supporters would allow it. Better to face at once what must come in ten years at latest; better to be bared of all external help, if need be, now, than when paralysed.

The *Record* calls upon the Dean and Chapter of Exeter to "play the man" for the Church of their fathers and the truths of their religion. "But they must not be left alone, and the faithful of every name must be called to rally round them, as fighting the battle of the living God, so far as relates to its maintenance in this realm of England."

The *Guardian*, in an editorial article, observes:—"Dr. Temple's nomination is one which was sure to call forth strong animadversion, as it was also one which was sure, sooner or later, to be made. A man of his mark and usefulness could not long be passed over by a Liberal Government. It will be well, therefore, for all who are interested in the questions likely to be raised by this nomination to consider well the ground on which it is to be examined and judgment passed on it. Obviously, there is a plausible ground of unquestionable weight in the fact of Dr. Temple's connection with the 'Essays and Reviews,' which, justly in our opinion, gave so much offence some years ago. He wrote one of those essays; and, though he disclaimed responsibility for any beside his own, his essay has always kept its place in the volume. But, though the fact of this connection cannot be said to be unimportant, it is easy to exaggerate its significance. The fact remains that Dr. Temple cannot be made responsible for anything but his own writings. A volume like 'Essays and Reviews' is, no doubt, different, and was still more different at the time when it was published, from collections like the *Edinburgh* or *Quarterly*; yet if any question is raised strictly and definitely as to joint responsibility in the authorship, it would not be more easy to extend it to essays in the volume than to articles in the reviews. Dr. Temple has written some very earnest and impressive sermons; but, as far as we know, he has said less than most men on the theological questions which interest most of us. And as to his own essay, whatever may be thought of the general tone of it, or of the tenableness of the view itself, it really owes the degree of bad repute which it bears mainly to the neighbourhood in which it is found. It is quite intelligible that very strong objections should be felt to his appointment. Some of them we feel strongly ourselves, though we also feel that there are compensations in his self-devotion, his manly straightforwardness, his honesty and fairness of mind; qualities which would be still more recognised than they are if they were accompanied by a greater and more patient appreciation of the views of others, their position, their difficulties, and their objects. But if these objections are to become anything more serious than those which in turn we all of us have to urge when a man of strong views which we disapprove is chosen for high place—if it is intended seriously to oppose the appointment—it behoves those who feel themselves called to do so to take care that their opposition is not put on a false issue, or made to rest on grounds which will not support it. It is not by invoking a general, and in itself fair, dislike to 'Essays and Reviews,' that any such step can be maintained, and in the long run justified. Dr. Temple must be judged by his own words, and by those only. Anything short of this would not only be the height of injustice to an individual—and injustice, unhappily, has but too surely the power of begetting fresh injustice—but, in the present state of men's feelings, might prove the signal for mischief of which no one can tell the end."

ST. PANCRAZ INFIRMARY.—The building which has been erected at Highgate, to be used as an infirmary for the poor of the parish of St. Pancras, and which has been the subject of so much discussion between the old and new parties, as they are termed, who manage the parochial affairs, was inspected last Saturday by such of the ratepayers as chose to avail themselves of the permission given by the board of guardians. The infirmary is situated immediately opposite the back of the Smallpox Hospital, and between that building and the Highgate Cemetery. It is composed of seven large blocks of buildings, and will give accommodation to 600 patients. The wards are 100 ft. long, 22 ft. wide, and 13 ft. high, and the general details of construction are admitted to be complete. The cost of the land, building, and furniture will, it is computed, be not far short of £50,000.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—A conference of lay delegates from all the dioceses of Ireland, for the purpose of considering the mode and extent of lay representation in the future Church body, was held in Dublin on Tuesday—the Primate in the chair. On the motion of the Duke of Abercorn, seconded by Mr. Brooke, Master in Chancery, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the voting in the general synod of clerical and lay representatives should be by orders, if demanded by three of either orders present. An animated discussion followed upon the second resolution, proposed by Sir Joseph Napier, that the lay representation in the future Church body should be in the proportion of two laymen to one clergyman. There was a strong opinion expressed by the majority of the speakers that it was necessary to guard against the possibility of clerical domination in the governing body. The Primate intimated, in putting the resolution, that it was possible the clergy would not accept this arrangement.

#### ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

UNDOUBTEDLY the Thames Embankment is one of the chief metropolitan improvements of the present age. It adds a new street to London; it converts the ragged, muddy shore of the river into a noble promenade; and it brings into view some of the finest buildings that we have. But as yet, being incomplete, its aspect is chaotic, wild, and unlovely. There is something almost ruinously in its slovenly untidiness. It is a thing of shreds and patches—of elements not yet kindly mixed—of atoms waiting to be fused and welded—of joints disjointed, or unprovided with the necessary connecting parts—of designs only half carried out, and plans that are still in the shaping. In passing along it, we seem to be admitted behind the curtain while the stage is being prepared for a grand set scene. Everything is at sixes and sevens; the wings are in disorder, or not yet in their places; the workmen are busy in every direction, and the dust of labour is over all. We are on the wrong side of the carpet, and can't see the pattern for the cross threads that make it. The pavement is irregular and shabby—the trees are battling through a meagre and unhappy youth—the works of the Metropolitan District Railway bring confusion, noise, and grime into the scene; and the open spaces between the Embankment and the old streets leading down to the Thames are wholly given over to litter, weediness, ruin, and general despondency. All this will be amended in time, when the underground railway is completed, when London has finally accomplished its gigantic task of rebuilding itself, when the grand transformation scene is fully set, when everything is in position, and not a paving-stone remains to be rammed home. But we are always a long time about these matters, and it will probably be some years ere the Thames Embankment is quite fit to be seen, or in a state to enter the lists fairly against the brilliant achievements of M. Haussmann. At present a haggard and forlorn look afflicts the whole region, notwithstanding the stir of labour in connection with the railway works. The approaches are of a temporary nature, and are made ghastly by wooden hoardings, flights of wooden steps, exhortations (in white chalk) to go, Heaven knows where, for cheap boots; and friendly suggestions (in black paint) as to the advisability of being amused at this or that theatre with the last new thing in "sensations." In these avenues dust, straw, waste paper, and nutshells have a tendency to accumulate in an abnormal degree, and to perform weird and haggish dances when a ruffling wind is abroad. The passengers appear to be divided into two classes and no more—those who lie under a devouring necessity of catching the next penny steamer, upon pain of irremediable ruin if they fail; and those who, having already failed in all matters and become familiar with ruin as an old experience of life, are in no hurry about anything, and are simply engaged in a grim attempt to kill the hours that are killing them. To both sets of passers-by the Irish girls, with baskets of walnuts and apples, appeal with equal ill-success; and bankruptcy would stare the latter in the face if anything so lofty ever deigned to notice such humble traders.

The Embankment itself is the very paradise of idlers—unless, to some, it be their purgatory. The ragged youth of Westminster, of St. Clement Danes, and of the back settlements of the Strand and Fleet-street find in this broad avenue a playground where they meet in friendly contentions. Barefooted little urchins chase each other over the uneven flags, scramble up the dwarf wall that overhangs the river, make missiles of any waifs or strays they can find, and would bark the infant trees with efficiency and dispatch, but for the iron palisades that protect them. Poverty itself wears a smiling aspect in these young Arabs, who have the wine of careless childhood in their blood. But what shall we say of the older loiterers, so obviously out of suits with fortune—so plainly checkmated by adverse days—so unmistakably brought to the last desperate pass? What of these melancholy youths, tired already of seeking their fortune, and not finding it; these worn and weary middle-aged men, with defeat apparent in every furrow of their faces and every wrinkle of their threadbare clothes; these desperately beaten veterans, who have nothing to look back upon but half a century of privation and despair? They stand there, young and old, leaning over the parapet, sullenly meditating on the treacherous smoothness that glides and glistens underneath, and clinging to the spot with that moody fascination which all riverside places seem to possess for the wretched and the homeless. Sometimes a steamer manœuvring about one of the landing-stages, or a barge working its way up or down stream, will wake a brief stir of attention in those gaunt and faded visages; but for the most part they change little with the changing minutes, and each watcher might be a shabby Sir Bedivere, looking out for something wonderful to appear above the waters, and beginning to think that his report must be that of the knight to the King, his master, allowing something for change of scene:—

I hear the water lapping on the crags,  
And the long ripple washing in the reeds.

And nothing else through all these hopeless hours. That lapping of the water may be almost soothing while daylight lasts and the sun is bright and warm; but it is quite another matter when the dusk sets in. Then it acquires an ugly suggestiveness, and is eloquent after an evil fashion. Conceive what it must be to any forlorn wretch lounging against the parapet as the mists of an autumn evening creep up the river from Essex marshes and low-lying swamps; as the sunset turns to a blot of dying fire in the west; or as a cloudy moonlight changes the long reaches of the river into alternate pools of grey and black! One can hardly resist a fear that the Thames Embankment will acquire a name for suicides. It is one long Waterloo Bridge, without the necessity of plunging through a deep gulf of air before one meets the wrapping and oblivious wave.

But, setting aside the wretched and monomaniacal loiterers abroad along the whole extent of this river promenade. Dissipated young men and trolloping girls saunter up and down, looking at the steam-boats and lighters on the water, and at the railway works on shore, and making believe to be enjoying themselves very much. Errand-boys, always great at lingering, linger more than ever on this tempting walk; the rough finds here his *dolce fur niente*, and possibly some chances of business too; and the policeman seems to consider that he has a right to take it easy, and to indulge in bland meditations on the universe. During the late agitation about the high tides the Embankment got excited, and the rise of the waters was watched with some interest, ending in disappointment, and in a very general opinion that the thing was hardly worth the fuss that had been made about it. But, for the most part, the loungers by the river are rather characterised by a languid mood, which takes matters as they come, and does not trouble itself with consequences.

Something must be done, and doubtless will be done in time, to connect the Embankment neatly with the streets which lead down to it. At present the latter end in nothing particular, or, as already remarked, in weedy bits of waste. The water-gate at the bottom of Buckingham-street is stranded high and dry, and looks as melancholy and out of place as a ship that has run aground. It is to be feared also that the river-front of Somerset House has lost somewhat in beauty by the interposition of the new road. Yet, on the whole, the Embankment is a grand work, and, when finished, will present many scenes of great beauty. The Italian dome of St. Paul's in one direction and the Gothic towers of Westminster in the other are noble specimens of architecture, and the grouping of the latter is a triumph of picturequeness. The varied structures of the Temple come out very effectively, and the view of Waterloo Bridge is superb. The last generation, it can hardly be denied, made handsome bridges than we do. Bridge-making was then a department of architecture—it is now a matter of engineering; and iron is less susceptible of artistic beauty than stone. Still, it must be granted that there is a Titanic grandeur in the Charing-cross Railway Bridge, and the vast arch of the station, with the trains and engines rolling to and fro high up in air. If this is not the age of the Graces, it is the age of the Cyclops; and the Cyclops have a grace of their own. Har-



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monising and connecting all, the fluent softness, reflected lights, and manifold activity of the river, contrast charmingly with the objects on shore; so that when all is finally arranged, and the objects have grown a little, we shall possess in the Thames Embankment a real ornament to London, and a convenient mode of intercommunication between east and west.—*Daily News*.

### THE LATE WILLIAM JOHN LAW.

THE death was announced, the other day, of Mr. William John Law, the last Chief Commissioner of the old Insolvent Court, before bankrupt tradesmen and insolvent debtors were fused into one crude mass by Lord Westbury's hasty legislation. Mr. Law was a not undistinguished member of the distinguished family which in the two preceding generations had furnished three Bishops and one of the great Chief Justices of England, and in general of India and the most eloquent orator of the House of Commons. For the last few years of his life growing infirmities had kept Mr. William Law closely at home; but few of those who previously met him in London society could fail to discover in his conversation the vigour of a strong individual character, and mental powers much above the average. All who dealt with him as a public servant in his judicial capacity found him a remarkably hardworking and intelligent lawyer, possessed of a thorough practical mastery of the branch of justice which he skillfully administered for many years. To those who knew him personally outside of his court in Portugal-street he was a kind and genial acquaintance, or a firm and enthusiastic friend. He possessed a singular width of highly-cultivated tastes, and a general keenness of interest and enjoyment which lightened the labours of a busy life. Among his gifts were a true ear and a thorough delight in first-rate music, and, though no violinist himself, he was well known as a connoisseur of the tone and the genuineness of a reputed Stradivarius or Amati. He never betted a sixpence on a horse race, yet he knew the *Racing Calendar* almost by heart; and, until positively prevented by old age, he never missed seeing the Derby run, and would discuss the race and the winner afterwards with a truer sportsman's interest than most of those who had won or lost their thousands. When at Oxford, in the first decade of the century, he was a student of Christ Church, and a University prizeman for Latin verse, and his fondness for classical topics and classical languages never declined. In later years he was habitually prone to turn into correct and elegant Latin such pieces of contemporary English poetry as particularly struck or touched him, and some of his friends probably still possess graceful original epigrams in the same language suggested by the current topics or amusements of the day. In his eightieth year he re-arranged, completed, and published a voluminous treatise on the passage of Hannibal over the Alps, which had formed the recreation and employment of rare intervals from business during many official years. Its exhaustive research and luminous argument are worthy of a German scholar at his best, and it is rare among ourselves to find a man of so advanced an age in whom a long course of professional work has not absorbed the vivid interest in such abstruse problems of history which is a necessary condition for working them out to perfection.

The great characteristic of William Law's mind was a passionate zeal for accuracy and truth, carried into every incidental pursuit and pastime as earnestly as into the most serious business of life. Of a painstaking and instinctively judicial habit in balancing his judgment on the rights of a question, he became, when that judgment was once formed, almost contemptuously intolerant of any contrary conclusion of which the premises seemed to him so clearly untenable as to raise a presumption of dishonesty in those who maintained it. He failed to make due allowance for the immeasurable power of stupidity, or for the obstinacy with which many a mind gifted with an incomplete power of appreciating facts is apt to cling to a foregone conclusion. He possessed, in short, to a high degree the qualities which go to make a vigorous polemical writer. In domestic relations he was all kindness and playfulness, and full of the deepest and warmest feelings. His uniform cheerfulness and energy, with his great variety of interests, joined to a perfect modesty which always placed him on the level of those who talked with him, made him a peculiarly pleasant companion to younger men than himself. But the ruling and supreme principle of character which must have struck all, young and old, who knew him was, as has been noted above, his fervid appreciation of the absolute importance of truth in all things.

**THE MURDERERS OF MDLLE. TINNE.**—Accounts from Tripoli to Sept. 30 have been received at Valetta, announcing that the Turkish Government have succeeded in capturing the assassins of the late Mdle. Tinné, and recovering the young negress Jasmina and some of the stolen property. The Touareg chief Ikenoukhen disclaims any connection with the escort which betrayed the unfortunate lady, and has assisted in bringing the murderers to justice. He has placed the young negress and the recovered effects under the protection of the chief who was to have escorted Mdle. Tinné, and they will be shortly sent on from Ghat to Mourzouk and Tripoli, where the caravan and servants are expected to arrive in the first week of November.

**TOM KING.**—It gives us the greatest joy to inform the American world that Tom King, late of the London P.R., is now the Rev. Thomas King, of Wales; that, instead of pounding, he now preaches, and that he only wrestles in prayer. Notice is made in one of the Welsh newspapers of Thomas's exhortations, and, as we should presuppose, his style is stated to be "very forcible, bold, and earnest." He will, hereafter, engage only in knocking down sin, getting the head of the devil into chancery, letting his right fly at iniquity and his left at hardness of heart, thus keeping the ring against all evildoers, and sending sinners generally to grass. It is pleasant to read of this beautiful ending of an ill-spent life; and for a retired pugilist it is decidedly more creditable than the usual resource of opening a liquor-shop, keeping a gambling-saloon, or becoming a Democratic Congressman.—*New York Tribune*.

**TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.**—The committee of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, having considered the communication from the Privy Council on this subject, have agreed to report in answer to the question—How a sufficient supply of food and water may be provided for animals brought by sea to British ports. In voyages not exceeding five days and five nights, a supply of food, equal to 4lb. per day, of good wholesome oatmeal, draked in water, seems sufficient, and suitable for horned cattle; a less supply, say 1lb. per day, would suffice for sheep. In voyages exceeding five days cut hay, in addition, seems requisite, the allowance not being less than 1st. hay and 4lb. meal per twenty-four hours. Where hay is given it might be moistened with molasses and water to sweeten it. Each large animal should have two gallons of water every twelve hours, and smaller animals in proportion. How a sufficient supply of food and water may be provided for all animals carried by railway in Great Britain.—It should be made compulsory on every railway company to provide ample drinking-troughs abundantly supplied with pure water, at the principal loading and unloading stations. It should be compulsory on railway companies to expedite the speed of animal trucks. In no case should they be permitted to run animal trains slower than eighteen miles an hour, stoppages included. It should be compulsory on all railway companies to supply water at the end of the first twelve hours after receiving them at the station of loading, and food and water on the lapse of every twelve hours thereafter they are in charge of the railway company. How animals may be protected from unnecessary suffering by overcrowding or other causes during (1) sea passage from foreign to home ports, from ports in the United Kingdom to ports in Great Britain; (2) on landing and during inland transit. During sea passage: All vessels carrying animals should be licensed to carry only a given number of stock. The animals when so carried should be so arranged on deck as that their heads are to the centre of the vessel and their bodies protected from spray and seas that may be shipped during the voyage. Passages from foreign to home ports: All foreign-going vessels should be subjected to the closest inspection, and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before being permitted to take animals on board. Animals should only be taken on board after a strict veterinary inspection. That a log of animal health and casualties during the voyage be kept by the captain, and no animals labouring, or which had laboured, under contagious or infectious disease, or which had come in contact with diseased animals, be permitted to be landed in life. Passages from ports in the United Kingdom: The same rules for cleansing and disinfecting, and ventilating vessels are necessary; so is a similar inspection at the ports of embarkation and disembarkation. 3. Waggon carrying animals should be constructed so as to form a protection against weather and shut out draughts, and at the same time leave abundance of air. The trucks should be roofed.

### Literature.

*The Seven Curses of London.* By JAMES GREENWOOD, the "Amateur Casual." London: Stanley Rivers and Co.

Mr. Greenwood's famous visit to the casual ward of Lambeth Workhouse, and his exposé of the state of affairs he found existing there, is not the only contribution he has made to the reform of social abuses and the remedying of social evils. The disclosures made by the "Amateur Casual" called attention in so striking a manner to the horrors of the then workhouse system, that a very great improvement in the conduct of those institutions resulted. But Mr. Greenwood is not satisfied with one triumph. He is constant, in season and out of season, in plying his eminently useful vocation of social reformer; and we heartily wish him success in his efforts. In the present work we scarcely think he has dealt with his subject so well as he might have done. The views enunciated are often crude, and the writing occasionally smacks of the sensational. Still, the pictures Mr. Greenwood draws of the "Seven Curses of London" are at once graphic and calculated to induce serious reflection. The records of sin and suffering are never pleasant reading; and as Mr. Greenwood's book is entirely taken up with descriptions of the profligacy and wretchedness that hem us in on all sides, it is not likely to be relished by those "general readers" who seek only to dissipate ennui and while away idle hours. But it is deserving of thoughtful and attentive study nevertheless. "What to do with our criminals" is the great social problem of the day—a problem that is not likely to be solved by the "Habitual Criminals Act" nor any other merely punitive measure. What criminals can be induced to do with themselves, so as to cease to be criminals, is the real question society ought to ask itself; and on this point Mr. Greenwood throws out some useful hints. He boldly maintains, what has also been advocated in these columns, that juvenile delinquents of both sexes should be taken in hand by the State—that is, by the community in its collective capacity; that they should be removed from the evil influences that surround them and the debasing precepts and example of criminal parents and other associates; that the nation should be as parents to those who have none, or worse than none; that a reasonable measure of education should be given to neglected children, and children who are worse than neglected, and useful trades taught them; and that this should be done without being particularly squeamish about respecting the "natural rights of parents over their offspring," regarding which a good deal of nonsense is talked, as if any parent had a right to make a felon and an enemy to society of his child. This course, as Mr. Greenwood shows, would be much cheaper in the long run than our present plan of neglecting "gutter-children" till they become malefactors, and then bringing to bear on them a clumsy, ineffective, and exceedingly expensive machinery of punishment. The thief at large destroys much more than he uses; he leads a miserable shiftless existence, which he has really no power to change; in prison he is a burden on society, though perhaps less so than when at liberty; while if taken young and trained to industrial pursuits, or draughted into the Army or Navy, he might render the community good service, instead of being one of its most baneful curses. That as regards boys, girls, after being trained in the performance of domestic duties, and taught habits of thrift, cleanliness, and industry, might be sent to the colonies, where women are always in request as servants and even as wives. Their origin, whatever it may have been, would be forgotten, and they would go out with clear characters, useful acquirements, and the capacity to be valuable members of society and the mothers of future nations of Anglo-Saxon descent in those new and "Greater Britains" that are springing up beyond the seas. We should not in their persons be sending criminals to our colonies, but honest, chaste, well-trained girls—in fact, precisely the class of persons most needed there. Another branch of the subject treated in the first division of this book—namely, "neglected children"—is the "thieves' literature" that has come into such undesirable prominence of late, which has poisoned thousands of youthful minds that might otherwise have escaped contamination, and the dealers in which our author castigates in terms of severe but just indignation. Sources of physical pollution we endeavour to suppress; while the disseminators of moral corruption are permitted to carry on their nauseous trade unmolested. This is not well; and the sooner the police are empowered to look after the purveyors of thieves' literature and the publishers of the performances of desperadoes of both sexes the better.

So much on the first (and, as we think, the most important) topic treated of in Mr. Greenwood's book; into details as to the other six curses—namely, "Professional Thieves," "Professional Beggars," "Fallen Women," "Drunkennes," "Betting Gamblers," and "The Waste of Charity"—we cannot enter. Suffice it to say that on each of these themes much light is thrown, many valuable suggestions are made, and a vast deal of patient, thoughtful research has been employed. No social reformer should omit to study Mr. Greenwood's book, and every social reformer should be ready to "bear a hand" in rectifying the evils depicted, whether or not he in all respects approves the means here suggested to that end. The work to be accomplished is great, and the labourers vastly too few. We wish we had some more men like the "Amateur Casual," who neither shrinks from contact with disagreeable sights and intercourse with repellent persons, nor shirks the duty of telling what he has seen in plain and forcible language, and attempting at least to point out a remedy for the evils he depicts.

*Ourself: Essays on Women.* By E. LYNN LYNTON. London: G. Routledge and Sons.

In speaking of these essays in another column, the present writer once said he thought it unlikely they were really written by a lady, but that he should be glad to find himself mistaken. The plainness of speech used by the accomplished authoress is so great as at first to be startling to most readers, however pleasing it may be—as it was—to ourselves, and will be to serious thinkers upon the subject. This outspokenness went for something in our first impression; but the origin of it was rather curious. There is a commonplace bit of Latin which is frequently used by men, either because they have forgotten or never knew the part it plays elsewhere, or because it is supposed that women cannot know it. It is a phrase which is used by Byron in a certain apostrophe in "Don Juan," which is probably the cleverest piece of equivoque ever written. This phrase, which exists in the original in the singular, is used in the present volume in a deliberately-formed plural, and in a connection which "throws up," as painters say, its original signification. If the book had been written by a man we should have said it was one instance more of that remote playfulness of reference in which the greatest and best writers sometimes indulge (there are some quaint instances in Coleridge), but we are now more than satisfied that the presence of the phrase in question was an accident of ignorance.

We have cordially to repeat the praise previously given of these essays. They were worth all the rest of the *Broadway* put together. They would, however, have borne a little revision. What would pass in a magazine as simply a rough phrase looks inelegant in a book. "She never takes kindly to maternity anyhow" is not nice; and there are other examples of the kind. Once or twice the writing is incorrect—e.g., "Like an elephant's trunk, which can pick up a pin or crush a man's bones to pulp, nothing is too small for the British female to discuss." This is wrong in construction. As it stands it makes "nothing" like an "elephant's trunk." And, again, the words in italics are not wanted. It might have read: "As the elephant's trunk picks up a pin, so the British matron discusses any topic, however minute." But even this is not good. The touch is, indeed, one of those commonplaces of which other instances occur, and which are quite unworthy of the writer and of her book. Some of the ephemeral references (e.g., one to Madame Rachel) should have been modified, if they had been allowed to stand at all.

*The World We Live In; or, First Lessons in Physical Geography. The Earth's History; or, First Lessons in Geology.* By D. T. ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c. London: William H. Allen and Co.

These two excellent little treatises, which are designed for the use of schools and students, are distinguished by the accuracy and extent of learning for which Professor Ansted is so well and favourably known, and which he has so fully embodied in his larger and more complete work, published some years ago. "The World We Live In," of which this is the second edition, was originally prepared, in answer to numerous applications from persons engaged in tuition for a short and easy text-book of physical geography for the use of students, and has been made as complete as the limits permitted to such a work would allow. It will serve as an excellent introduction to the science it treats of, now every day becoming of more importance and more fully appreciated; but it in no sense supersedes the author's larger work on the subject, of which, indeed, it is simply an epitome or abridgment. As Mr. Ansted tells us in his preface, "the present outline is a mere abstract, and when its contents are mastered, the advanced student must attack the more complete work." And we may add, that when the contents of that work are mastered, the student will know all that Professor Ansted can tell him; which is another way of saying that he will know all that can be told on the subject. "The Earth's History" has been written with a view to communicate a simple, clear, concise, and, as far as the limits would admit, sufficient account of descriptive geology as known at the present time. Technical expressions have been avoided as much as possible—a most important feature in such a work—and have been explained generally where it has been necessary to use them. The work is meant as a companion to "The World We Live In," and the two books together comprise the "Descriptive Geology" of earlier authors. Although intended as an elementary treatise, and with no pretence to be a complete account of the subject, Professor Ansted has, he says, "endeavoured to write a readable book and present a continuous history," and we say most emphatically that he has thoroughly succeeded. Both works are very readable, and, indeed, extremely interesting; and, in short, are admirably calculated not only to convey a large measure of knowledge but to induce in the student a keen desire for more; precisely the purposes which elementary treatises ought to serve.

*Norrie Seton; or, Driven to Sea.* By Mrs. GEORGE CUPPLES, Author of "Unexpected Pleasures," "The Little Captain," &c. Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.

Many books for boys, such as "Norrie Seton," are very interesting; and, despite the paradox, society ought to be glad that they generally fail in accomplishing their object. By this we mean that too many of the mothers of England who write are too fond of inculcating quiet lives for the boys of England, and, above all, of impressing on them the horrors of a sea life. Mrs. Henry Wood has been a sinner of this sort, and Mrs. George Cupples is now taking up the wondrous tale. However, the present is not a flagrant instance; and, indeed, at the end of the volume the reader is left in doubt whether young Seton will not become a sailor in earnest, with Green's, or Money Wigram's, or some coloured "ball" line of craft, instead of ending his nautical career with the one surreptitious voyage almost forced upon him by domestic and scholastic tyranny. Yes, that is the beginning. Norrie is "left a helpless orphan and a selfish uncle's ward;" and when this uncle, the Major, takes to caning without cause, and orders plenty more vicarious caning at the hands of the schoolmaster, Norrie makes his way from school and ships for California. How he is lost from the Vulcan in an open boat, and how he picks up other ships and gets home safely, to the pride of his uncle, now no longer "a wicked old man," is precisely what we have no right to describe here. But it is all decidedly satisfactory. The interest is undying. Besides a satisfactory amount of starvation, and thirst which might have dismayed Tantalus, even when well-seasoned, there are plenty of reefs and desert islands in the South Pacific Ocean, a capital account of Juan Fernandez and other places, and some natural history, which is interesting and evidently sound. Mutiny and piracy form a goodly part of the attraction; but justice seems to us to be just a little more tempered with mercy than may be good as an example. There are some very fair page illustrations to this graphic and spirited narrative.

*Country Walks of a Naturalist with his Children.* By the Rev. W. HOUGHTON, M.A., F.L.S., Rector of Preston on the Wild Moors, Shropshire. London: Groombridge and Sons.

No more pleasing, as well as useful, occupation during country walks can well be imagined than the observation of the life, animate and inanimate, by which the wanderer is everywhere surrounded; and the pleasure is immensely enhanced when, like the author of the book before us, one has the opportunity not only of acquiring and imparting knowledge, but of inducing the young to seek further information for themselves. That is a satisfaction enjoyed by the Rev. Mr. Houghton which most naturalists, who are apt to be solitary personages, may envy him; and we hope that many other parents will take example by him, and educate the minds while they invigorate the frames of their children. In this gratifying task they will find his little treatise a valuable aid, and one, besides, which may be studied with advantage within doors, when untoward weather or other causes render outdoor walks impracticable. It is illustrated with eight coloured plates and numerous wood engravings; and is altogether a very pretty, as well as instructive and interesting, manual.

*Catch Who Can; or, Hide and Seek.* Original Double Acrostics. By SPHINX. London: Longman and Co.

After a bewildering struggle through this prettily-printed little volume, it is gratifying to find that a "Key" to it is "published separately, price 6d." In the matter of acrostics, we naturally think of Seymour's cockney huntsman, who did not see the fun of leaping a hedge and ditch when there was a regular gate to go through half a mile off. Give us the Key, we say, if you please, and then we will say if these double acrostics be really very good or only so-so. To judge from our pleasant contemporary *Fun*, such things must have charms for thousands on thousands of people; but somehow we have failed to guess any of them, although, indeed, we have sometimes been so near as to feel disappointed with final failure. But very likely brains less busy, if not brighter, than ours will take much delight in this collection, round the afternoon fires which seem to be impending, and before the arrival of that tea which stamps a regular English winter as having set in.

**THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.**—This week the Liberation Society commences the work of another season, which, if it is not likely to be so exciting as those of the last two years, is looked forward to by its friends with unusual interest, inasmuch as the completion of the society's work in one part of the kingdom necessitates fresh aggressive action in other directions. On Thursday a conference of the Liberator of the Tyne district is to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne; and, as Mr. Carvell Williams, the society's secretary, is to be present, it is assumed that he will avail himself of the opportunity of stating the views of the executive committee on the present changed aspect of ecclesiastical affairs, and indicating the policy they propose to pursue. He is also to address a public meeting at Bradford, and on the following day is to attend a public meeting at Bradford, at which the passing of the Irish Church Act will be a prominent topic.

**EDUCATION OF WOMEN.**—Professor Seeley delivered an address on Wednesday night at the opening of the Working Women's College. He maintained that both men and women ought to be better educated, but that the two sexes ought not to be placed on a different footing. The question, he observed, was one far transcending in importance any of those now agitating the country. He considered that the present system of education for men was devised in the interests of schoolmasters rather than of the learners, and he expressed a hope that in any enlarged scheme for the education of women the error of devoting immense labour to the study of what is supposed to have occurred hundreds of years ago, before becoming acquainted with matters of every-day interest, would be avoided. The object of education, he observed, was to produce good women, and he had no doubt that the plans carried out by the Working Women's College would achieve that end.



The picture tells the story over again, the old tale of the power of human confidence over the brute creation, and the submission even of fierce beasts to the power of goodness and faith.

### MR. BRIGHT, M.P., ELECTED TO THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable piece of intelligence has just reached us from Queensland—namely, that the President of the Board of Trade has been returned by the Kennedy district a member of the Legislative Council of Queensland. The electors had no idea, as we learn from the *Port Denison Times*, that the right hon. gentleman would go out to Queensland for the sake of representing them in the Council, but they have elected him, expressly, as they declare, to represent a principle. It appears that a

stories connected not only with that part which has recently been repaired, but with the armoury, where may be seen the suits of mail belonging to Pope Julius II. and Henry II. of France, to Lewis the Leaper, and to Kunz of Knutungen, a gigantic robber knight who stole away two Saxon Princes and was beheaded at Freiberg. Then there are the suits of the two Saxon heroines, Cingunda and Agnes, the panoply of the Constable of Bourbon, and many others. It was at Wartburg that the pious St. Elizabeth of Thuringia lived when her stingy husband caught her with a bundle in her apron going to distribute food to the poor, and demanded what she carried there. "Flowers," replied the saintly lady; and on her husband tearing open her apron, behold, flowers fell out, miraculously transformed from bread and meat. These and other stories of the place have been painted on the walls of the old hall, and among them the world-remembered legend of the Landgrave Ludwig and the Lion.

become of him. Even Luther himself, it is believed, was not at first aware that the whole was a friendly device of the Elector of Saxony in order to rescue him from the dangers which threatened his life. He was silently conveyed to Wartburg, where he passed for a young nobleman, letting his monastic grow, and taking the name of Junker Georg (Squire George). It was at this place, which he calls his Patmos, that he wrote several of his books and translated a large portion of the Bible.

The room in which he lived is still, or was till lately, shown to tourists; but the chair and the bedstead and part of the table (till it was protected by a strong iron band) have been shivered into chips and carried away by the collectors of relics. The very spots on the plaster wall, where he is said to have thrown the inkstand at the head of the Evil One, have been scraped away. The older portion of Wartburg Castle has only been brought to light and restored within the last twenty years; but wonderful are the legends and



"LANDGRAVE LUDWIG AND THE LION."—(FROM A GERMAN WALL PAINTING).

cluded by proposing "the Right Hon. John Bright, of Rochdale, as the only person at home or in the colony who can procure for us our rights." The same paper from which these facts are taken contains a very prominent advertisement calling upon the electors to vote for "John Bright and separation." The polling took place on July 10, the following being the result—Bright, 75; Cunningham, 78; Handy, 4; Dalrymple, 8. The following resolutions were passed at a meeting held just before the election, and they go to explain the remarkable course adopted—"That this meeting is of opinion, from past experience of the unjust administration of the revenue and government of Queensland as regards these northern districts by the so-called Parliament of Queensland assembling in Brisbane, that it is utterly useless having a member from Kennedy present in the Assembly, and therefore supports the candidature of the Right Hon. John Bright." "That this meeting desires to record its conviction that the proposed District Councils Bill is a measure introduced for the benefit of the south to the exclusion of the only living districts; that separation alone will open the resources and provide good government for the north, and that the

election of John Bright will be a means to that end." A gentleman at the meeting inquired, as many of our readers would do, if Mr. Bright's feeling on the subject was known. The reply stated that it was about to be ascertained. Judging from the report of the speeches, it would seem that the election was made simply from Mr. Bright's known love of justice and his admitted influence. That Mr. Bright would encourage a secession in Queensland is another matter, and a very doubtful one.

### FISHING THE SERPENTINE.

ON Monday a novel and interesting scene occurred in Hyde Park. Owing to the drainage operations which have been going on for some weeks, the greater portion of the bed of the Serpentine is now exposed to view, a pool of water of some three or four acres in extent alone remaining. This pool was left purposely for the benefit of the fish; but, as the operations for the purification of the Serpentine are retarded so long as any water remains, the fish received notice to quit. Mr. Frank Buckland, Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, superintended the removal of the fish, and worked

at the nets. Several hauls of the net were made, and several hundred fish captured. The fish comprised some large bream, carp, Prussian carp, tench, and some very large roach. There was also taken a lake trout, measuring 8 in., which had been put into the water by Mr. Buckland some two years since. As the fish were landed they were placed in watering-carts and conveyed to the "Round Pond," Kensington-gardens. Great care was taken in their removal. Some of the fish which were slightly injured were carefully nursed by Mr. Buckland until they regained sufficient strength to take care of themselves. During the operation an accident occurred which might have been attended with serious consequences. A heavy haul of the net had been made, and on the arrival of the cart at the Round Pond the fish were in such an exhausted condition that Mr. Buckland gave directions to have the cart tilted to the edge of the lake, so as to shoot the load of fish with as little delay as possible into the water. In doing this the cart turned over, the shaft hitting a gentleman who was standing in the pond, and knocking him under the water. He, however, quickly regained himself, and, beyond a severe blow, received no injury.

OUR Illustration, which is a good example of German art, is an engraving from a wall-painting in the castle at Wartburg, the work of Moritz Schwind. This castle, which is one of the most interesting buildings in Saxony, is only two or three miles from Eisenberg, the principal town of the Thuringerwald, and was the ancient residence of the Landgraves of Thuringia. It is not this to which it owes its fame, however, but to the fact that it was the asylum where Martin Luther spent those ten months from May 4, 1521, to March 6, 1522. It was while returning from the Diet of Worms, where he had so nobly stood forth in defence of his faith, and had thereby incurred the Papal excommunication, that, on reaching the borders of the Thuringian forest, he was waylaid by a party of armed and valorous horsemen, his attendants dispersed, and himself made prisoner. So secretly was the capture effected that no one knew for a time what had

large amount of dissatisfaction has existed in the colony on account of the unfairness with which, as some of the colonists allege, the Parliament has dealt with the northern and southern portions of the colony. The capital (Brisbane) is situated at the most southern point of the colony, and at a distance of 800 miles from the northern towns, and the northerners allege that the Colonial Parliament favours the south in its projects and public works, while the north, equally taxed, is allowed to languish. There has lately originated out of this state of things a movement for separation, and to be the champion of this movement, no doubt without his knowledge or consent, the electors of the Kennedy district have elected Mr. Bright. The proposer of the right hon. gentleman was Mr. Scott, who said, in doing so, "He (Mr. Bright) was well known all over the world, and although he (Mr. Scott) did not promise that Mr. Bright would come to Brisbane to fight their battle, which would be useless for one man to attempt, yet if they could enlist his sympathies, so that he would bring their interests before our most gracious Queen, they (the northern colonists) would derive more benefit than they would get in twenty years from Brisbane." The speaker con-



## DR. CUMMING.

THE Rev. John Cumming, D.D., F.R.S.E., minister of the Scotch Church in Crown-court, Covent-garden, the eminently popular preacher and author of numerous works on divinity, of a controversial character and expository of prophecy, was born in Aberdeenshire, of a Highland family, on Nov. 10, 1810. Dr. Cumming came to London in 1833, since which time he has been preaching to a very large congregation, including the leading Scotch families in London. On the platform he is distinguished for his decided and untiring opposition to the errors of the Papacy. Dr. Cumming had the distinction of preaching before her Majesty at Balmoral, and the sermon was afterwards published, under the title of "Salvation." His publications are too numerous to be separately mentioned in this place. Amongst the most popular are—"Apocalyptic Sketches, Lectures on the Book of Revelation," "Daily Life," "Voices of the Night," "Voices of the Day," &c. More recently, Dr. Cumming published "The Great Tribulation," a volume of upwards of 500 pages, treating of the prophetic descriptions of the coming of Christ and end of the world, which has had a sale of upwards of 13,000; and a companion volume, published in 1861, called "Redemption Draweth Nigh," has already exceeded 7000. He has since published "The Destiny of Nations," or the future of Europe as delineated in the Bible. Dr. Cumming belongs to the Established Church of Scotland, and opposed alike to the principle and policy of those who felt it their duty to secede in 1843, and form a separate communion in that part of the island.

The latest phase in Dr. Cumming's career is his correspondence with Dr. Manning and (through the latter) with the Pope in reference to the (Ecumenical Council and the claim Dr. Cumming made to be heard there in vindication of his opinions as a Protestant. As is already known, the answer returned by his Holiness was to the effect that Dr. Cumming would be welcome at the forthcoming council, but that he must appear there, if at all, in the character of a penitent and a convert. Of course, the Rev. Doctor declines these conditions; and consequently is little likely to make his appearance at Rome.

## BANQUET TO VOLUNTEERS AT LIEGE.

AMONG the festivities attending the late Belgian Tir at Liège was a grand banquet given in the court of the ancient Royal



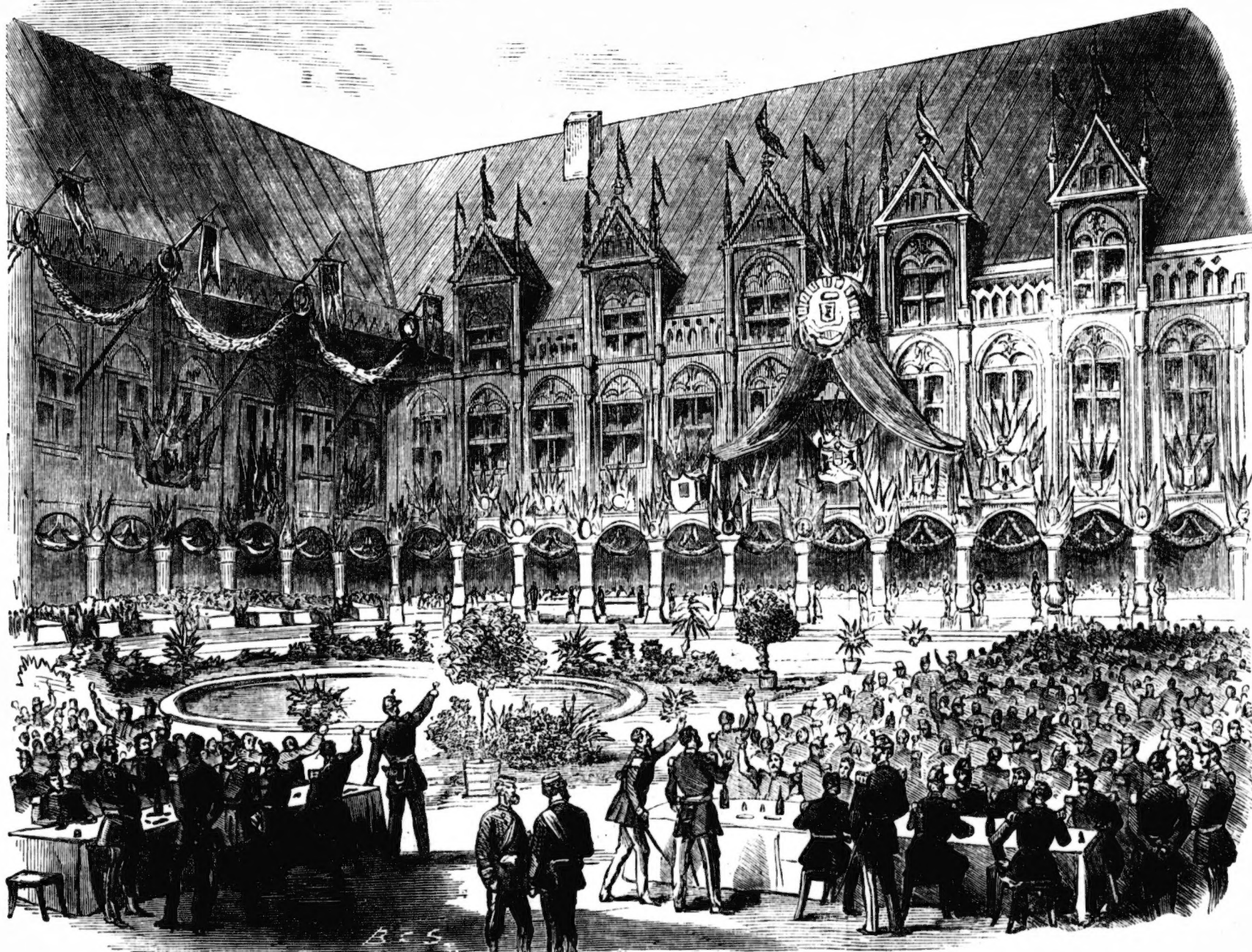
THE REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., F.R.S.E.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. AND D. DOWNEY.)

Palace of the city, to which the foreign volunteers attending the fêtes were invited.

The building in which the banquet was given appears to have been one of the most ancient in Europe. Its antiquity is supposed, indeed, to have been as great as that of the city itself. The ancestors of Charlemagne are stated to have chosen it as one of their residences, and the great Emperor often quitted his palace at Herstal to inhabit it. From the tenth century up to the end of the eighteenth, when the country

about Liège was united to that of France, the palace was always the dwelling-place of the Prince-Bishops and the seat of their Government. Sir Walter Scott's character, but not his hero, in "Quentin Durward," Erard de la Marek, that particularly saintly Prince-Bishop, restored a wing lying under an overshadowing mountain, and his successors enlarged the building, and at the same time decorated it with much luxury and magnificence. One of the favourites of history, Marguerite de Valois, lived in the castle for six weeks in 1577. She had intended to go to Spa to take the waters, but the roads were so bad that she was obliged to remain at Liège, where some bottles of the wonderful water from the Pouhou spring were brought to her every night. As La Reine Margot is somewhat of a favourite, the following extract from her memoirs is given:—"The Bishop, having received me when leaving my boat, conducted me to his finest palace, whence he had dislodged himself to lodge me. For a town house it is the finest and the most commodious that can be seen, having several handsome fountains, gardens, and galleries, the whole so painted, decorated, and enriched that nothing can be found more magnificent or more delicious." In March, 1734, a second fire completely destroyed the front of the palace facing towards the Place St. Lambert, where the march past took place this morning. It was reconstructed some years afterwards, but not in a style which accorded with the architecture of the other parts of the edifice. In 1794, when the revolution sent off the last Prince-Bishop, the cathedral, which formed part of the episcopal dwelling, was utterly destroyed, and the palace became the property of the State. Since this time it has been the Palace of Justice, the seat of the provincial government and of different public boards. The palace has been visited by many emperors and kings, as may be imagined, considering the important part it has played in history. Charles V., on seeing it, said, "In truth, if it were finished as it ought to be, there would be no finer in Europe."

The building is very remarkable for the originality of its style and the singular nature of its details. It is unique of its kind. Victor Hugo has well described it in his book, "Rhine and the Rhenish Provinces." At the principal entrance were several trophies of those dread weapons of war for the production of which Liège is so famous; but as the banquet which formed the principal part of the attraction took place in the interior, to that part the reader's attention may be directed. This may be described as a quadrangle, with a colonnade running round the sides. The



THE ROYAL BANQUET TO THE VOLUNTEERS AT LIEGE.



pillars supporting the portion of the building above the colonnade are in a style so eccentric that they bear no analogy with any known in Europe. The only analogy to them is to be found in some of the buildings in India. This famous quadrangle presented an appearance such as it has never put forth since its history began; for in the central space, where for ages was the exercising-ground of the troops under the command of the warlike possessors of the building, was now placed a fountain throwing a jet to a considerable height, and around there was a prettily arranged garden, the turf and beds of which rested simply on the hard paving stones that had so oft echoed the tread of armed men. All around and above the colonnade were flags and banners of all nations, and from the roof of the buildings, above the sides of the huge structure, projected a fancifully-coloured screen, supported on poles, which rested on supports formed by the building itself. At one end was raised a high canopy, profusely decorated. This marked the spot under which in the colonnade the King and his brother sat. The whole of the colonnade round the four sides of the building was occupied with tables spread for the entertainment of visitors, but these were only able to accommodate but a small portion of those invited, and in order to obtain the necessary space tables were laid in the part open to the sky. There were just 200 tables in all, one being under each of the side colonnades and two projecting from them in the open space. At one of the end colonnades there was the same arrangement, and opposite, in the colonnade under which the King sat, was one long table. From his Majesty's seat he could survey the whole scene before him. It was calculated that close upon 3000 people sat down, and the committee managing the banquet had so arranged that the men of the various nations should be well commingled, so as to promote and keep up the singularly international character of the whole festival. There was scarcely a table, in fact, where Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Belgians were not assembled in equal numbers, with here and there a German, Swiss, Hollander, or Italian. Nothing was wanting but a common means of communication of ideas to render the festival thoroughly enjoyable. As in the kingdom of the blind a one-eyed man is King, so with these representatives of Europe the man who could in any way make himself understood by his fellow countrymen was regarded with much admiration, though he paid the penalty of his lingual attainments by being pressed on all sides with questions, and by being compelled to find answers to a dozen different people at once. Under each man's plate was a large card, which was the bill of fare. It represented two columns, apparently copied from those around the building. On their summit were groups of sharpshooters engaged in picking off their foes, and at the base were other groups of soldiers of different nations engaged in the more friendly occupation of shaking hands. At the top were the arms of Liège; and below a group of rifles, bayonets, and cartridge-boxes.

Two o'clock was the hour named for the banquet, but it was twenty minutes past three before the King arrived. The long suspense of nearly two hours was more than some of those present could withstand. A Switzer broke the ice. He deliberately helped himself to the nearest dish, and his example was followed by many. The waiters, who had been hovering around the table all the time, thinking the period of action had arrived, began to serve the dishes; but this was stopped, and the great majority of the company waited, with what patience they could, till the King should come. At the time mentioned, his Majesty, accompanied by his brother, arrived. His appearance was greeted with a stirring cheer, which was kept up for some minutes, during which time his Majesty bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the plaudits rising on all sides around him. He eventually took his seat, having on his right M. de Lagueronnière, French Minister at Brussels; the Lord Mayor of London, and Mr. Savile Lumley, British Minister at Brussels. On the King's left were the Count de Flandre, the Burgomaster of Liège, Mr. Sheriff Cotton, and M. Treitt, Commander of the French National Guard. At the Royal table also sat M. Bottin, the French Chef de Bataillon; Major Meder, Commandant of the Dutch contingent; Lord Seaton, Colonels Thomson and Wilkinson and others of the English officers, and a great number of Belgian officers and civilians of high rank. The banquet had not long commenced before the enthusiasm which greeted the arrival of the King broke out afresh. At a table in a remote part of the quadrangle somebody started the "Hip, hip!" The contagion soon spread, and presently arose such a babel that the remainder of the guests laid down their knives and forks and rose from their seats, anticipating that some disturbance had happened. Things went on pretty smoothly for some minutes; but, when the champagne was served, the president of each table proposed the King's health. Cries of "Vive le Roi!" resounded around the building, compelling his Majesty repeatedly to acknowledge the outburst of feeling in his honour. The convives then stood up, shouted, and cheered and waved their napkins high above their heads. Even the waiters caught up the enthusiasm and joined in this manifestation. His Majesty seemed immensely pleased at the scene before him, and much more so when, a band having arrived in the quadrangle, and having played the opening portion of the "Brabançonne," the visitors kept time by stamping with their feet and clapping their hands, but all in wonderfully good time. This—a custom of the country—was joined in by his Majesty, who laughingly clapped his hands, and turning to his brother, called his attention to the exceedingly animated scene before them. Some consternation was caused amongst the English volunteers by suddenly hearing their National Anthem shouted out. They rose to their feet, cried "No, no; the Brabançonne," and would only sit down again when assured that it was the Belgians who were thus giving vent to their feelings. By great good luck a French National Guard commenced to hum the "Brabançonne," and those at his table taking it up, the tune at least was well brought out, and in some measure restored harmony. This "happy thought" was highly approved by the Belgians, who voted it to be exceedingly apropos. While this was going on in one portion of the place, in a dozen others a dozen different shouts arose, the French, Belgians, Germans, English, and Dutch, each wishing for the welfare of the other and each returning the wish. It might be imagined that with such an amount of health-drinking and of fraternal libations the medium of wishing each other's goodwill would be wanting; but the committee of the fêtes had provided for all; and, to show how liberally the tables were supplied, it may be stated that, so far as could be seen, there were at least seven or eight bottles of champagne, besides other wine, to each table of about fourteen people.

**FEMALE MUNICIPAL VOTERS.**—About 300 female voters are now on the register of municipal voters at Lincoln. At Stamford the number of female municipal voters for the ensuing year will be 130. At East Retford, out of 514 municipal voters for 1869-70, 60 will be women. At Norwich the municipal register for 1869-70 will comprise upwards of 10,000 names, and about 1300 of the voters will be women.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Important correspondence relating to the affairs of New Zealand was issued on Monday. At the moment of the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from the colony Sir George Bowen was entreated by the colonial Government to allow the last regiment (the 18th) to remain "as a garrison or moral support" to the colonists, and binding the colony to pay whatever contributions the Imperial Government might demand. Sir George Bowen, in his reply, pointed out that his instructions left him no discretion as to the disposal of the Queen's troops. He, however, communicated the statements made to him as to the fears of the colonists in case the troops were withdrawn to Sir Trevor Chute, the General in command; and immediately before the departure of the mail the General had consented to allow the regiment to remain, waiting further orders. Earl Granville has replied, under date Oct. 7, to Governor Sir George Bowen's despatch, in an important letter. He points out that the home Government "is asked for assistance to sustain a policy which it does not direct and which it is not able to foresee." Earl Granville expresses his belief that the assistance thus asked for would be injurious to the colonists themselves in the long run, by encouraging a policy which the Government has always regarded as pregnant with danger. He will, therefore, instruct Sir T. Chute to withdraw the forces, although without charging to the colony the cost of the delay.

#### MUSICAL MEMORANDA.

WITHOUT any formal promise on the subject, we are led to anticipate a month's performances of Italian opera—from November to December—at Covent Garden. If this rumour should become fact, the prima donnas would be Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, perhaps, even, Mdlle. Nilsson; the chief tenor, Mongini; the chief baritone, Santley; the chief basso, Foli.

In the meanwhile, the chief musical event in London for some time past has been the appearance of Mdlle. Nilsson in oratorio, at Exeter Hall. This charming singer was already known in this country when she appeared for the first time in oratorios. But at Birmingham in 1867, at the Handel Festival in 1868, and at some concerts in St. James's Hall last season, her first trials of skill in a new and difficult branch of the art were made. What she did was so well done that the highest hopes were based upon her perseverance. It was hardly anticipated, however, that she would soon challenge the criticism of an Exeter Hall audience in the very work—"The Messiah"—about which they know most, and from a performance of which they expect most. Her doing so on Friday night week cannot be denied the merit of boldness, even by those, if there are any, who have doubt of her success. In all probability, a large number of persons were looking out for the failure, more or less decided, of Mdlle. Nilsson's experiment. It has come to be thought that the music of Handel demands special training, and that a Handelian singer can only be slowly developed under the influence of tradition. Hence there are people almost inclined to resent the appearance of a stranger and foreigner among the great master's interpreters. "They look," says a contemporary, "for the wedding garment of the traditional Handelian, and, not finding it, wonder at the new-comer's daring while boding his ill-success." What happened in Exeter Hall went far to upset the theory upon which all this is based. Mdlle. Nilsson sang "The Messiah" music like a real artist, gave full and satisfactory expression to nearly every phrase of it, and the unfamiliar readings suggested by her own intelligence were oftener improvements than otherwise. It was positively refreshing to hear the well-known airs rendered by a singer, not only free from the bondage of tradition, but knowing how to use her liberty to the best advantage.

Mdlle. Rose Hersee's début at New York, in the character of Amina, appears to have been a great success; so, at least, say the principal journals of New York, as may be judged from the following flattering notices copied from the *New York Citizen*:—"A very clever young prima donna, Mdlle. Rose Hersee, made her début, on Saturday, in 'La Sonnambula.' The debutante is petite in figure; but nature has gifted her with a voice of exquisite sweetness, which art has taught her to use with excellent effect. Her début was an ovation, the result as much, perhaps, of her aptitude for all the exigencies of stage business—not an easy thing to command before a strange audience—as to the capacity of her voice and the wonderful control of it, which she possesses in as remarkable a degree as that which won applause for Piccolomini, and is a great acquisition to the present troupe, which seems likely to revive English opera in its best phase."

Mr. Benedict's charming cantata, "The Legend of St. Cecilia," is to be performed at Hamburg on Jan. 7. There is some talk of its being also brought out in Paris.

The English opera performances at the Crystal Palace, which have been discontinued by reason of the stage being required for the Saturday concerts, will, it is understood, be speedily resumed on a new stage now being constructed for the purpose.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have recently published two books of studies by Stephen Heller, called "Scènes d'Enfants"—a title obviously suggested by Robert Schumann's "Kinderscenen." Fantastic even to grotesqueness, these pieces are at the same time pretty and easily playable. Messrs. Chappell have also published a new edition of Beethoven's well-known and admirable "country dances" (two sets), fingered by Mr. Hallé. "Country Dances" in this title is, we need hardly say, equivalent to "contre danses" in French. There are some English etymologists, no doubt, who would derive the latter from the former. But French etymologists are more correct in deriving the former from the latter. Among the best songs recently published by Messrs. Davison and Co. are Mr. Henry Smart's "Wake, Mary, Wake" and "The Angel of Home." Let us also call attention to a setting of Sir Walter Scott's "Sun upon the lake" by R. Payne (Augener and Co.), which presents many good points. Messrs. Davison and Co.'s edition of Thalberg's arpeggio study in E flat major will be hailed with pleasure by all who are capable at once of appreciating it and of playing it. But we are afraid that a great many amateurs, after buying the piece, will find themselves in the position of Juvenal's schoolboy, who, having learnt nothing, was encouraged by his parent to think that that was the fault of his master.

**FEARFUL POACHING AFFRAY.**—A desperate affray with poachers took place at Longworth-moor, Belmont, near Bolton, between twelve and one o'clock on Monday morning. Four keepers, named Gabriel, Edmund, Henry, and James Berry, brothers (in the service of Mr. J. Hick, M.P., and Mr. E. Ashworth), with four assistants, were on the moor, when they saw a gang of fourteen or fifteen poachers approaching. They concealed themselves, and allowed the whole gang to pass except two. Henry Berry then sprang up, when the two men made a stand, and a dreadful encounter ensued. The poachers were armed with bludgeons and axes, whilst the keepers had only their staves, and, after a hand-to-hand fight for half an hour, the former gained the victory. Henry Berry sustained a broken arm and nose, besides several severe scalp wounds; James Berry had his skull fractured, the brain protruding, and is not expected to recover; and Edmund Berry received three large scalp wounds. An assistant named John Kay has his nose cut through, and others are more or less injured. The poachers left behind them a number of nets, &c., but none of them have yet been captured.

**DEFOR IN THE PILLORY.**—It was a fine summer day, the markets were full of flowers and fruits; and Defoe, on arriving at the scene of his punishment, saw that the pillory was decorated with roses, lilies, and ever-green leaves, and heard the shouts of sympathy—not of triumph—that made him the hero and not the victim of a popular outburst. Woe would have betided the coward who had hurled cabbage or rotten egg at the head of the vindicator of public opinion, or thrown anything but flowers at his feet. His friends—for by this time his brave "Hymn to the Pillory," and his dauntless bearing in the evil day that had come upon him, had brought round many of the waverers of his own side, and converted the lukewarm and indifferent into active zealots in his cause—drank bumpers to his health and happiness, expressed their desire to see the judge and jury and all his persecutors in the pillory after him; and, when his half hour had elapsed, presented him with refreshments, and jostled round for the honour of shaking his hand. Similar demonstrations of public favour occurred on the second day, when he was exposed in another pillory opposite the conduit in Cheapside; and on the third, when he underwent the same penance on the Westminster side of Temple Bar; and all the time the "Hymn to the Pillory" sold rapidly among the multitude, and put many welcome guineas into the pocket of the author.—"Blackwood's Magazine" for October.

**BEGINNING AT THE WRONG END.**—The small measure of "retrenchment" involved by the abandonment of the useless dockyards at Woolwich and Deptford, is being ridiculed and criticised by journals and caricatures in the interest of the official classes who are peculiarly concerned in the maintenance of costly naval establishments. They affect to pity the discharged workmen at Woolwich, and complain that the retrenchment is "beginning at the wrong end." This is doubtless true so far as that (according to the statement of the Right Hon. H. Childers) Great Britain pays handsome salaries to seventy-nine Vice-Admirals, of whom only twenty-three are in service and only four at sea; and to 127 Rear-Admirals, of whom only three are at sea, and only six in harbour; and to 720 Captains, of whom only fifty-one are afloat. It is true that we thus maintain, at the expense of the struggling ratepayers, what Mr. Bright appropriately terms "a huge system of outdoor relief for the aristocracy of Great Britain." And, in so far, the small present retrenchment is "beginning at the wrong end," as these journals complain. And one reason is just this—that whenever any attempt is made to begin at either end, the same journals and their supporters vigorously denounce it as "the wrong end." But their chief indignation is directed to the defence of the rich end—that of the land admirals and grass-captains. Although at the late general election the nation raised a louder cry than on previous occasions for retrenchment, yet the cry is, as yet, by no means sufficiently loud and unanimous to enable the Government to begin vigorously at the right end. Englishmen must help themselves in this matter by assisting and compelling the Government to work vigorously at both ends. There will then be lighter taxes, healthier commerce, and more general employment for the millions throughout the land.

#### NEW MANSION HOUSE-STREET.

AMONG the improvements which are at present being carried out in the city of London one of the most useful, when completed, will be the new street which is being constructed from the Mansion House to Blackfriars Bridge, there to unite with the Thames Embankment, and thus form a direct and easy communication from the heart of the City to the very centre of Westminster. By this means the citizens who may have business in the Houses of Parliament or the courts of law—the removal of which, either to Carey-street or any other site, we cannot anticipate for many years to come—will be spared the perils of the Poultry, the labours of Ludgate-hill, and the fears of Fleet-street; while rich capitalists and noble speculators from the west will have their road to Lombard-street and Capel-court in a similar manner relieved from many of its present perils and inconveniences. There can hardly be a single inhabitant of London who is not acquainted with, very few who have not at some time or other suffered loss of time and inconvenience from, the hopeless blocks of traffic which occur at the narrow places which intervene so frequently upon the route between the Royal Exchange and Charing-cross; and no more effectual method could have been devised for relieving this glut or plethora of vehicles than the construction of a line of road which shall divert some of them to the south, and carry them westward along the new Embankment road. As soon as the Holborn Viaduct is opened another considerable portion may, after leaving Cheapside, be confidently expected to take the northern route, by Newgate-street, Skinner-street, and Holborn; and thus Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and the Strand will be relieved from a considerable portion of a steadily-increasing pressure, which has of late years grown almost altogether beyond their capacity.

We are afraid, however, that we cannot hold out any hope that the advantages of the new street will be very speedily experienced by the public. Apart from the incompleteness of the Embankment works which are necessary to develop its full usefulness, some time must elapse before New Mansion House-street can be opened. It is true that for the short space between the Poultry and Cannon-street the roadway is nearly finished, and for the greater part of that distance foot passengers are allowed to make use of the causeways; while at the other end, close to Earl-street, the subway for the reception of gas and water pipes, &c., is being built, and other works in connection with the underground arrangements of the street are being carried out; but between these two points a great deal of work has to be done before this new avenue can be made available for traffic. All the buildings which it was necessary to remove have indeed been pulled down, and nearly all, if not quite all, the old materials which their destruction produced have been carted away; but for a considerable space the ground remains much as it was left by their removal, a great deal of cutting and levelling will have to be performed before the road can be laid out, and no commencement has been made with its actual construction. As most people are aware, the new street joins Bridge-street, by Earl-street—which it leaves close to the railway bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway—and runs thence in a tolerably direct though not in a perfectly straight line to the Poultry, which it enters immediately to the westward of the Mansion House. Between Bridge-street and the point at which Cannon-street is crossed there is a considerable difference of level, and this part of the street will necessarily be upon an ascent. The gradient even here will, however, be a very easy one, and from Cannon-street to the Mansion House the road will be nearly if not quite level. After crossing St. Andrew's-hill—a narrow street which runs up out of Earl-street, beside Muggersidge's corn warehouses—the new street will run close by the Church of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, which gives its name to this hill or lane, the original designation of which appears to have been Puddle Dock-hill. Close to this church the British and Foreign Bible Society have secured a site for their future operations, and have erected a spacious and handsome edifice in a slightly ornamental Italian style; and immediately adjoining their warehouse another still more unpretending building has already been reared. Just beyond these houses the space marked out for the street runs into an open space, where the "navvies" are busy excavating high banks of earth, and some half-dozen venerable old trees are nodding to their fall. This was formerly the garden or grounds of Advocates' College, where, until not many years ago, the learned civilians who had under their exclusive control the law of Admiralty, of ecclesiastical affairs, and of probate and divorce, lived together in such agreeable social ease and tranquil harmony. The names of two or three well-known practitioners are still to be found on as many battered and blistered doors which at present lead to nowhere, and exclude no one from anything; but the cosy chambers in which so many magnums of port had been absorbed, and so many rubbers of whist had been played, are all pulled down; the gloomy old hall, arranged upon the model of a Roman curia, has been raised to the ground, and all that remains of the twin parterre whose brilliant colours presented so vivid a contrast to the dull red of the old walls, are a few staring sunflowers and half-withered China asters. All else is rubbish and ruin, broken arches, ruined walls, and the rough irregularities of the ground telling where houses once have stood. The "doctors" were first collected in a college or common house upon this site in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but the buildings in which they then found shelter were destroyed in the great fire; and the hall in which Lord Stowell, Sir Herbert Jenner East, Sir W. Dodson, and last of all the venerable Dr. Lushington, sat as Judges, was of more modern construction. Soon after leaving here the street crosses Peter's-hill, where the master of the Revels had his office until the time of the Civil War, and the closing of the theatres, which followed upon the outbreak of that great conflict; and Lambeth-hill, where Blacksmiths' Hall used to be situated; and runs below the Church of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey and St. Nicholas Olave, one of the numerous churches which was rebuilt by Sir C. Wren after the Fire of London. Then it crosses Old Fish-street-hill, where the fish-market was held before it was transferred to Billingsgate, passes the end of Bread-street, in which Milton was born, and then by the long-constructed New Earl-street, the name of which will now, we presume, be merged in that of the whole line, reaches Cannon-street, which is crossed at a considerable angle. From this point there is a clear view to the end of the street; and the front of the Royal Exchange stands well out in the centre of the line of sight. Part of the Mansion House is also visible, but only the dull, cold wall on the western side; and a far more effective object is the handsome pile of offices which has taken the place of the banking-house which used to stand at the corner of the Poultry. The Church of St. Mary Aldemary, another of Wren's numerous works, remarkable for a very fine square tower, stands close to the western point at which the new street leaves Cannon-street, and a little further on, upon the opposite side, is St. Antholin's or St. Anthony's, in Burge-row, also a production of the same architect, but in a very different style. This is the last edifice of interest or importance which is to be found along the line; and soon after we have almost unknowingly crossed old Bucklersbury—the solemn mysteries of which, as well as those of many of the narrow ways about here, have been sadly broken in upon by this latest "improvement"—we find ourselves at the end of the new street, and are almost puzzled at the novel aspect assumed by the Exchange, the Mansion House, the Bank, and other neighbouring buildings when approached for the first time from this novel direction. The roadway of the new street will be about 50 ft. and the footpaths each 9 ft. wide; and as there is no doubt that the buildings erected in it will be of a very high class, it cannot fail to prove highly ornamental as well as eminently useful.

SOME modification of the favourable news which it was said had been brought of Dr. Livingstone is now published. It seems that Mr. and Mrs. Lee, the missionaries who left Zanzibar in June, and have just arrived at Falmouth, do bring intelligence of the intrepid explorer, but not of so late a date as was stated. He was seen about fourteen months since at Lake Tanganyika, and was then making his way to the western part of the lake.



## POLICE.

**THE ISLINGTON DOGS' HOME.**—At the Clerkenwell Police Court, last Saturday, Mr. James Pavitt, the manager of the "Home for Lost and Starving Dogs," at Holloway, was summoned for allowing a nuisance to exist on his premises. It was alleged by the complainant, an inhabitant of the neighbourhood, that the noise from 200 or 300 dogs, which were often on the premises, the stench from the offal on which they were fed, and the open removal of the carcasses of those that were slaughtered were offensive to persons living in the locality and injurious to health. The magistrate did not think the evidence was such as to call for his interference with the "Home." The defendant, its manager, was a family man, and would not continue to reside on the premises if the nuisance were so great as was complained of. The summons was dismissed.

**LETTER-STEALING.**—At Bow-street, on Tuesday, a letter-carrier named Joseph Wells, employed at the Lewisham post office, was brought up before Mr. Flowers on a charge of stealing a letter containing a gold ring, a coin, and six penny postage-stamps. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. E. B. Osborne, a clerk to the solicitors to the General Post Office. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Gardener, the travelling officer attached to the missing-letter branch, that, owing to the continual complaints concerning missing letters in the district of Lewisham, a post-packet containing the articles mentioned was made up and put in the pillar-box. It was the defendant's duty to collect the letters posted there. The letter-bag reached its destination in the usual course, but did not contain the test-packet. The prisoner, being suspected, was accused, and Police-Constable Bingham discovered the ring and coin on the defendant's person, and the stamps at his private lodgings. The defendant said it was no use denying the charge, and was taken into custody. He made no reply to the charge, and was committed for trial.

**A NUISANCE.**—The Rev. Thomas Hugo, the Rector of West Hackney parish church, accompanied by the superintendent of the N division and several inhabitants of Hackney, applied to Mr. Newton, at Worship-street, on Monday, for a summons under the following circumstances:—In the first place, he said, he wished to read a memorial to the magistrate from some of the inhabitants praying that means might be adopted to put an end to a most intolerable nuisance. The nuisance in question was occasioned by the assemblage of a number of open-air preachers on a piece of waste ground contiguous to the church, where they shouted out their opinions on religious subjects. Their language, too, was not only defamatory but slanderous; placards of an inflammatory tendency were exhibited; and generally a breach of the peace appeared likely to ensue. Mr. Hugo said that statements were made reflecting upon himself and one of his Curates. It was said that on one occasion the latter was so drunk as to be unable to perform Divine service, and that he (Mr. Hugo) was in a similar state on Friday last—so completely, in fact, that he had to be carried home on the shoulders of some blacksmiths. The placards referred to likened the Pope to Satan, and the latter, in the dress of the former, was made to correspond with him (Mr. Hugo). He had also been likened to a serpent. He had been otherwise insulted. Mr. Newton asked in what way this tended to provoke a breach of the peace. Mr. Hugo said that his men had suggested a punching of the preachers' heads, and really he thought that if the nuisance went on much longer he should not hinder his men from carrying the suggestion into effect. Mr. Newton said that the best course to pursue under the circumstances would be for Mr. Hugo not to show any annoyance at such proceedings. This was the advice of a man of the world. It was the most dignified thing to do, and would, he thought, be the most effectual means of obviating the annoyance complained of. If the preacher found that his words rankled, he would, of course, go on all the more, for the fun to him would be the greater. As the ground belonged to the lord of the manor, it would be better for that gentleman to proceed against the open-air preachers for trespass, or for his agent to go down and warn them off under threat of summoning them. After some further discussion Mr. Newton granted a summons against the preacher for interrupting the performance of Divine service.

**AN UNGRATEFUL MIX.**—At Worship-street, on Tuesday, Sarah Cooper, sixteen, miserably clad, and without any shoes or stockings, was charged before Mr. Newton with stealing 25s. Mrs. Mary Taylor, one of the managers of a refuge for destitute children, in Commercial-street, Spitalfields, said that on the night of the 5th inst. the superintendent called her attention to the prisoner, who told a pitiful tale of having been beaten and turned out of doors by her stepmother, adding that she had wandered about the streets all day, and that her father and stepmother lived in Edward-street, Newington. Witness, believing the tale to be true, took the girl into her own house, gave her a good meal, and made up a bed for her. On the following night she took the prisoner home; but, as the father and stepmother were not in at the time, she had to return without seeing them. Not many hours had elapsed before the prisoner reappeared at the refuge, and said that she had again been turned away by her stepmother, who cruelly thrashed her with the tongs. She appeared to be very ill, and said she was faint and hungry. Upon this witness again took her into the house; but, on the following day, she had reason to regret her kindness, for the prisoner, after being left alone in witness's room, decamped, and it was found that a drawer had been broken open and 25s. abstracted. Moreover, the witness discovered that the prisoner had imposed upon her by a tale which had nothing of truth in it. Subsequently she heard that the prisoner had been seen at the Temperance Music-hall, in Shoreditch, fashionably dressed, and throwing flowers on the stage. Witness accordingly kept a watch in that quarter, and the prisoner was apprehended on Monday night. The prisoner's father, a respectable-looking man, said the prisoner was a very bad girl. She had robbed him on many occasions, and had run away from him over and over again. She had a good home, and was never beaten by her mother. Her story about having a stepmother was false. Mr. Newton

said it was very difficult to decide what to do with a girl like the prisoner. He would remand her for a week.

**THE SECRETS OF THE MILK TRADE.**—At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Wednesday, a man named Coleman and his wife were charged with stealing a quantity of milk and embezzling money belonging to Mr. John Jordan, of the Green-lanes, Stoke Newington, a dairyman and cowkeeper. The prisoners lived in a cottage belonging to Mr. Jordan, and were employed by him to retail milk there, but were not allowed to take any milk away from his shed, unless it was previously measured and booked against them. While Coleman was away for a holiday, a few weeks ago, Mr. Jordan went to the cottage and asked Mrs. Coleman how much milk she had. She said only two or three quarts; but, upon having it measured, he found that there were twelve quarts, which was five more than she had been supplied with in the morning. This she explained by saying that she had put "a little water" to it; and the quantity thus made in excess of the milk supplied to her she considered her perquisites. When Coleman returned from his holiday he and his wife were given into custody, and since that time it was stated that his takings at the cottage had increased about £1 10s. a week. In cross-examination the prosecutor denied that he had authorised the prisoners to adulterate the milk with cochineal, salt, or other deleterious matter. In the twelve quarts that he took from the female prisoner he found that there were only seven quarts and three quarters of milk, the rest had been made up with water. He (Mr. Jordan) never adulterated his milk. The male prisoner held up a large bottle containing what is described as "a nasty-looking brownish liquid," and said that was what was put into milk to make it look rich. Mr. Barker committed the prisoners for trial, but consented to take bail, the man two sureties in the sum of £20 each and himself in £40, and the woman in her own recognisances.

**SHAM GOLD CHAINS.**—CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF PAWNBROKERS' DUPLICATES.—Amongst the applicants for advice, on Wednesday, at the Lambeth Police Court, was a woman who stated that a short time ago her husband purchased a pawnbroker's ticket, upon which it was represented that a "gold" chain was pledged for £12s. On taking the chain out of pledge it was tested, and found to be nearly worthless—in fact, of the commonest material. Mr. Elliott: Who was the pawnbroker? Applicant: Mr. Wharton; and when it was taken out he said he was glad some one had redeemed it, as it was of no use. Mr. Elliott: What do you want me to do in the matter? Applicant: I want to know if my husband can proceed against the pawnbroker or not. Mr. Elliott: Certainly not. Your only remedy is against the party who sold your husband the ticket. Applicant: But it was pledged as a "gold chain," and therefore my husband thought it was all right. Mr. Elliott: Persons should not buy duplicates without first ascertaining whether the property was good or not. You had better proceed against the man who sold your husband the ticket. Applicant said the advice of the magistrate would be followed.

**WORTH KNOWING.**—Thomas Sheen, thirty-seven, described as a tailor, was charged, at Worship-street, on Wednesday, with stealing a coat under the following circumstances:—William Booth, an auctioneer and broker, of the Hackney-road, said he was directed to put an execution into the prisoner's lodgings, in Susannah-row, Hackney. The prisoner was 6s. in arrears of rent. Witness seized a black coat which hung in the room, but the prisoner, saying that he had an interest in it, declared it should not be taken away. He then snatched it from witness and threw it to his wife, who immediately ran out of the house with it. The prisoner was very violent, and threatened witness with his shears. He was afterwards given into custody. The magistrate said that the prisoner had an interest in the coat, inasmuch as labour had been expended upon it. He would ask the witness how, under these circumstances, the coat could be levied upon. Witness replied that his claim was for 6s. The prisoner said he had an interest in the coat to the amount of 9s., and he (the witness) seized it as of greater value. The magistrate, having looked into the law on the subject, told the witness that he could not seize any article upon which labour had been expended, and which was consequently a matter of interest to a person. The prisoner was discharged.

**THE PANTIN TRAGEDY.**—The body of the elder Kink is said to have been discovered in the Forest of Cerney. There were several wounds on the body, and death appears to have taken place six weeks ago. This report, however, is not confirmed. A letter from Brussels contains the following intelligence:—"In consequence of communications received from the French police, the Belgian officials on the French frontier have been especially vigilant in watching the movements of any suspicious persons, and several whose account of their suspicions was not satisfactory were detained. On the 30th ult. a stranger of remarkable manner was pointed out to the police of the commune of Laeken, near Brussels. On being arrested by a gendarme of Laeken, he turned so pale that further suspicion was aroused. On being taken to the police-office he leapt out of a window and escaped across the fields, but was speedily retaken. He then offered 3000fr. to the Commissioner of Police if he would allow him to escape. He declared that his name was Leopold Joseph Fosset, born at Taillette, aged twenty-three; he had lived at Roeroy, and had been at Brussels since Sept. 24. On inquiry being made by telegraph at the places named nothing could be learned of him. In order to retain him in the hands of the authorities, he was brought before the police tribunal and sentenced to seven days' imprisonment and expulsion from the kingdom as a vagabond for giving an assumed name, and for attempting to corrupt the two public functionaries. He preserves a dogged silence; and the photographer employed to take his portrait had the greatest possible difficulty, owing to the contortions which he made to prevent a likeness being taken. It is believed that, if he is not an accomplice in the crime at Pantin, he has committed some other serious offence which makes him unwilling to account truly for the disposal of his time from Sept. 13 to 21."

## SHOCKING TRAGEDY NEAR HOUNSLOW.

ON Monday a shocking tragedy was enacted near Hounslow, the victim being a gentleman of position and considerable influence in the neighbourhood. Situated midway between Twickenham and Hounslow is the village of Whitton, containing but a very few houses, but well known as the site of the Royal Military College of Music, Kneller Hall. A great deal of the small house property in the hamlet is owned by a Jewish family named Keyzor, the principal of whom, Mr. Louis Keyzor, was the representative of his parish on the Twickenham local board, quartermaster-sergeant of the local volunteer corps, and a supporter of most of the institutions of the adjacent towns of Hounslow, Twickenham, Isleworth, and Brentford. He was a man popular with the people, because of his energetic advocacy of what he designated "justice to the working people." His speeches delivered at the various public gatherings were always animated, and at times extremely humorous. With the members of the rifle corps he was also unexceptionably popular, and he encouraged good shooting by the award of many handsome prizes.

Adjoining Mr. Keyzor's residence is a row of cottages known as Keyzor's-place, and at No. 13 in this row lived an old gentleman named Thomas Hyen Green, aged eighty-two. Green was engaged nearly fifty years as a stamper at Somerset House, but for the last few years he had been living on a pension at Whitton, being a tenant of Mr. Keyzor. Lately the latter had reason to complain of a nuisance caused by Green, and had threatened to obtain the assistance of the magistrates unless the nuisance were abated. Green paid no attention to these threats, but as Mr. Keyzor had no wish to resort to extreme measures, he wrote to Green's friends, asking them to use their influence to persuade him to remove what was an eyesore to the neighbourhood. Green appears to have heard of this letter, and on Sunday night he was observed to take down three old horse-pistols which he kept in the house, and to set about cleaning them. While testing one the hammer snapped, and he put that weapon aside. After having cleaned the other two he loaded them with heavy charges of large shot, and put them by again. His housekeeper asked what he intended to do with them, but he, apparently in a surly mood, told her to mind her own business. It had been customary with Mr. Keyzor to leave his house soon after eight o'clock every morning, and to take a walk round the village. Green appeared to be aware of this fact, for on Monday morning at eight o'clock he posted himself by the side of the road, about a dozen yards from Mr. Keyzor's villa, having a loaded pistol in his pocket. At this time two labouring men were engaged in loading stones by the sides of the road, and there were also some lads playing about near. Mr. Keyzor came out at about twenty minutes past eight o'clock, and he had scarcely proceeded half a dozen yards when Green took the pistol from his pocket, levelled it at Mr. Keyzor, and shot him in the abdomen. The unfortunate man fell to the earth as if dead. Green, with the smoking pistol still in his hand, rushed into his own house before anyone could stop him, snatched up the second loaded pistol, discharged the contents into his own heart, and fell to the ground a corpse. Mr. Keyzor died on Monday night.

The inquest on the bodies of Louis Keyzor and Thomas Hyen Green was held on Wednesday. The ill-feeling which existed between the two deceased seems to have been of some little duration, and to have culminated in Keyzor sending to Green a few days ago, notice to quit the house he held under him, and a letter expressing his intention to bring an action against him for defamation of character. Green was described by the witnesses as an excitable and eccentric man, and is said to have had sunstroke, and to have received other injuries to his head. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against him, and found that he committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

## "EXPERIMENTAL" POISONING AT A COLLEGE.

A most singular and diabolical case of attempted poisoning, at Rossall College, in North Lancashire, has just come to light. The son of a Dublin town councillor, named Hogan, has for some time been studying at Rossall College, one of the most flourishing educational establishments in the north of England; and a few mornings ago, while at breakfast, he was seen to get hold of a sugar-basin and put something into it; but the person noticing him—a monitor named Thorpe—did not suspect anything serious, and fancied that what was put into the basin might be a little sugar which Hogan had had in his hand, and, consequently, thought no more about it. Not long afterwards Hogan asked one of the collegians if he had seen Mr. Sleip, a master connected with the establishment, and whether he had been sick or not. Mr. Sleip had, fortunately, been called away for some purpose at the ordinary breakfast hour, and was, of course, in his usual health. Thorpe, the monitor, having heard something as to the inquiry of Hogan, bethought himself of what he had seen at the breakfast-table, and subsequently the sugar-basin—still upon the table, and, luckily, untouched by any one—was taken possession of, conveyed to Dr. Williams, the residential medical attendant at the college, and by that gentleman its contents were examined. He found the sugar mixed with arsenic—in fact, that it contained as much as would have poisoned nine or ten persons. Hogan, when this was made known, was secured and placed in one of the rooms, and his father was communicated with. It seems that Mr. Sleip was one of the masters of Hogan, and that the latter had been heard to complain somewhat of his strictness towards him; but he had never been heard to threaten the life of anyone. Hogan is a quiet youth about sixteen years old. When asked why he had put the arsenic into the sugar which Mr. Sleip would have to use, Hogan replied that he had done so out of curiosity, that he wanted to make an experiment, and that he considered Mr. Sleip the likeliest person to operate upon. Young Hogan, when his father arrived at the college, stated that he had some more arsenic, that he brought it over from Dublin after his midsummer holidays, and that it was secreted in a certain chimney at the college. This chimney was searched, and a bottle, containing enough arsenic to poison all the people at the college, was found secreted in

it. Hogan was afterwards conveyed home by his father.

**DEATH OF A HOUSEBREAKER IN THE ACT OF PLUNDERING.**—A housebreaker, in the very act of plundering a house into which he had broken, has met with an awfully sudden death at Rochester. The deceased, whose body has not yet been identified, entered the Cricketers' Arms public-house, at Rochester, on Friday afternoon week, with two other men, and, while his companions kept watch in the parlour below, he went up stairs and opened one of the bed-rooms by means of skeleton keys. Having broken open the drawers and boxes, the deceased took out £2 7s. in bronze money, £2 2s. 6d. in silver, a sovereign, two silver watches, a gold chain, and some other articles. A heavy fall on the floor was heard by those below, and on the landlord's daughter attempting to go up stairs, to ascertain the cause, the two companions of the deceased endeavoured to prevent her, but she succeeded in passing them. The deceased was found lying dead on the floor with the money on his person and some of the stolen property clutched in his hand, death having occurred as he was engaged in the very act of robbery. During the excitement which ensued, the two accomplices made their escape; but one of them, who gave the name of James Hall, was subsequently apprehended, when he denied all knowledge of the deceased. An inquest on the body of the deceased was held by Mr. Lewis, the Coroner for Rochester, on Saturday afternoon, when, after hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God." A number of photographs of the deceased, taken after his death, have been circulated among the police of the principal towns. The prisoner James Hall has been twice examined before the magistrates at Rochester, and remanded.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—G. BUTTON, Ealing.—J. H. BEUFORD, Euston-road, eating-house keeper.  
**BANKRUPTS.**—R. B. BACH, Poplar, brewer's agent.—J. J. BLAND, West Ham-lane, builder.—R. P. RUDOLPH, Greek-street, Soho, Italian warehouseman.—W. H. HARVEY, Upper Norwood, draper.—J. YOUNG, BODLEY-CHURCH, Erith, professor of languages.—E. and W. BUCKINGHAM, Croydon, builders.—J. MUNDY, Peckham Rye, builder.—E. VINE, Bunhill-row, stay manufacturer.—J. BARNETT, Horse Hill, commission agent.—J. HAYWARD, Camberwell, Chandler.—H. GREEN, Woolwich, baker.—R. MARTIN, Stepney, foreman to a corn-dresser.—J. CHAMBERLAIN, Islington, tailor.—A. M. GUILLOI, Gower-street, milliner.—F. BIRDSEY, City, coffee-house keeper.—G. C. HARRIS, Prince-street, Cavendish-square, commercial traveller.—G. ROBERT, Plumstead.—M. MOSS and J. JOHNS, City, tobacconists.—J. HEDGECOCK, jun., Sittingbourne, coal and fruit merchant.—H. HALDANE, Marlborough-court, pianoforte-maker.—W. H. L. HOBBS, Curator-street, baker.—A. H. ATKINSON and C. C. CORFIELD, Curator-street, lithographers.—R. HAWES, Oakley-common, farmer.—E. J. CHILWELL, Cambridge-road, Wright and W. HAZARD, Crawford-mews, file and vice manufacturers and blacksmiths.—H. UNDERWOOD, Mile-End-T. WALTER, Plumstead, baker.—H. HOPE, Hunter-mews, wheelwright.—J. DANKER, Fulham, beer-shop-keeper, builder, and contractor.—T. W. JORDAN, Kentish Town-road, dress-maker.—OVERALL, Old Kent-road, baker.—F. KENT, Harrow-on-the-Hill, baker.—H. A. PEXTON, Osmebury-place, C. H. WOOD, Berners-street, builder.—J. F. PARNUTT, William-street, Calcutta-road, carpenter.—F. R. LININGTON, Hoddenden, grocer.—W. B. CHAMBERS, Eastcheap, wine merchant.—J. KATES, Bishopsgate-street Within, ship and insurance broker.—H. D. CALDECOT, Gatoombe, farmer and dairyman.—J. TURNER, Northampton, hotel-keeper and wine merchant.—R. BRADSHAW, Flama, furniture dealer.—W. MATTHEWS, Notting-hill, builder and contractor.—J. KING, Lambeth-walk, grocer.—C. BARRIS, Westbromwich.—J. HEAD and R. BROOM, Kidderminster, carpet and rug manufacturers.—T. GADD, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.—G. W. TREHMANN, Whitby, jet ornament manufacturer.—C. TOWNSEND, Doncaster, photographer.—W. L. BOSTON, K. Ikeston, publican.—J. BLAKEY, Liverpool, boot and shoe manufacturer and restaurant-keeper.—R. AMOS, Bootle, ship steward.—W. GILBERT, West Gorton, painter.—G. KING, King Stanley, W. WOBLE, Barton-in-Furness, architect.—W. DODDSON, Harrow-in-Furness, grocer.—K. GREGSON, Bolton, stonemason.—J. GARLICK, Chesterfield, licensed victualler.—W. ADAMS, Manchester, merchant.—T. DRSBOUGH, Kimbston, auctioneer.—J. BATES, Tyldesley, baker.—E. F. SMITH, Blackburn, commission agent.—F. BLADFORD, Sheffield, W. WHITLAGE, Eggington, shoemaker.—J. SMART, Church Gresley, brickmaker.—F. FATTORINI, Preston.—E. KNAPMAN, jun., Moretonhamstead, blacksmith.—G. MITCHELL, St. Mary Church, Milverton, J. MORTIMER, Leeds, skinner.—J. L. WILLIAMS, Abertawe, accountant.—G. JACKSON, Nottingham, shoemaker.—T. LANCASTER, Altrincham, dyer.—J. MAY, Bristol, beer-house-keeper.—J. GLADHILL, Halifax, travelling draper.—W. CHUCKER, Bow, labourer.—T. GUBBEN, Scarborough, fishmonger.—J. JONES, Bury, beer-house-keeper.—W. BOOTH, London, Grimsby, baker.—J. MASTEN, Great Grimsby, grocer and general dealer.—H. J. NEAL, Great Grimsby, watchmaker.—W. WALKER, Little Driffield, labourer.—W. THOMPSON, Gateshead, provision dealer.—G. CHICKER, Brighton, greengrocer.—G. HOUGH, Walsall, bit-maker.—W. MORRIS, Hatfield, labourer.—W. LEAK, T. R. FLEMING, Gorsest, baker.—T. FISHER, Chertsey, pianoforte-tuner.—G. MITCHELL, Gorsest, smock-maker.—H. HARRIS, Egham, shoemaker.—T. BARNES, Putney, doctor of law.—H. WILLIAMS, Putney, painter.—J. EDWARDS, Sheffield, engine-tender.—W. SLACK, Sheffield, furnaceman.—J. ROSTRON, Blackburn, fish-dealer.—G. FROUD, Acton, builder.  
**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—J. HENDERSON, Blackhall, Mid-Lothian, contractor.—D. HOWAT, Millport, hotel-keeper.—R. TAYLOR, Glasgow, glass merchant and glazier.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12.

**BANKRUPTS.**—R. SAVAGE, Owen's-court, Goswell-road, cab-driver.—F. W. COLLETT, Westminster Bridge-road, accountant and assistant to a vestry clerk.—S. G. BEAMISH, East-street, Lamb's Conduit-street.—J. C. TAPLIN, Woodwich.—R. TERRY, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer.—R. W. DRAYTON, City, general agent.—C. A. WEDDERBURN, Southwark, collector and commission agent.—H. MAKEM, City, licensed victualler.—F. WELLS, Cambridge-street, grocer.—C. BOYLE, City, barrister-at-law.—R. BROMBY, Swinton-street, lodging-house keeper.—D. FOWLER, Buckingham-mews, Notting-hill.—G. R. MATHEWS, Kaling, butcher and dealer.—W. MILLS, Brixton, general-shop-keeper.—A. EDWARDS, Lower Norwood, commission merchant.—W. HUNT, Gloucester, shipbuilder.—J. H. TUCKFIELD, Bournemouth, dealer in watches.—W. LUCAS, Crawford-street, F. OSNLOW, Baywater.—M. F. EDWARDS, Reigate, wheelwright.—H. B. HUTTON, Croydon, grocer, and general dealer.—R. CLARKE, City, smith and gas engineer.—C. BROWN, Ramsgate, smack owner and mariner.—J. T. JEWISS, jun., City, smith and machinist.—S. JEFFREYS, Finsbury, secretary to a railway company.—C. CHARLTON, Oxford-street, provision dealer.—W. EDWARDS, Blackheath, commission merchant's clerk.—R. MARSHALL, City, engraver.—J. NICHOLLS, Lancaster-street, Newton-cannery, baker.—J. REYNOLDS, Stamford-hill, cab proprietor.—M. L. MOHAN, Peckham, dentist.—W. J. CLARKE, Margate, journeyman carpenter.—T. HEILYMAN, Fentonville, milkman.—W. WHEELER, Finsbury, lodging-house keeper.—A. LAMSKIT, Bayswater, general agent.—J. SAVAGE, jun., City, shirtmaker.—W. R. NIELD, City, shirtmaker.—J. HARRISON, Brimsdown, City, Wilson, Dorseton, draper.—E. WOOD, Hanley, hatter.—E. F. BRADOCK, Camberwell, general-shop-keeper.—J. JONES, Newport, shipchandler.—J. CUNNINGHAM, Harpford-croft, C. A. and F. FISHER, Bally, doffing-pole manufacturer.—R. MURRELL, Tottenham, tailor.—J. WILSON, Leeds.—H. MOSE, Liverpool, clothier.—W. WILLIAMS, Fellinghill, saddler.—W. FIRTH, Manchester, manufacturer.—T. STOBART, Darlington, joiner.—R. MITTON, Birmingham, solicitor.—H. WOODHOUSE, West Bromwich, retail brewer.—E. TAYLOR, Birmingham, huckster's shopkeeper.—H. JAMES, Nottingham, cotton-dealer.—J. GIDMAN, Abertawe, pallet-maker.—G. POINTER, Honing, publican and licensed victualler.—W. HUGHES, Ardwick, railway pointman.—A. SPENCE, Blackburn, stonemason.—E. FOX, jun., Manby, shopkeeper and miner.—W. BLAKESLEY, Newhall, miner.—J. THORNTON, Preston, commission agent.—G. HOLMES, Bedford.—R. SMITH, Walsall.—H. L. FELLOWS, Wednesbury, butcher.—T. CUNLIFFE, Accrington, licensed victualler.—E. COLDIRON, Sheffield, joiner and builder.—T. SHAW, jun., Biggles, huckster.—W. GRUNDY, Leamington, brewer's traveller.—H. W. MEAD, Northampton, bookseller.—H. BOOTH, East Bedford, journeyman stonemason.—G. GOATHAM, Sittingbourne, builder.—P. RAFFER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, beer-house-keeper.—W. R. MEAKER, Hants, baker.—J. GROVES, Rawdri, shopkeeper.—W. R. CLARKE, Newcastle, baker.—W. G. SUTHER, Ulverston, shoe-maker.—R. CHAPMAN, Norwich, shoemaker.—C. ANDREWS, Norwich, publican.—A. and J. GRAVES, Colverley, manufacturers.—M. EDWARDS, Do King, dressmaker.—S. WILLIAMS, Overy St. Mary.—W. BREKSTON, Bayswater.—J. EDWARDS, Sampford Courteney, farmer.—W. ELLIOTT, Alwicks, horse-breaker.—C. EVANS and E. RICHARDS, Chester, joiners.—S. H. H. SPILLER, Moulbury, boot and shoe maker.—J. BOND, Bournemouth, cabinet-maker.—G. WALTON, Aiton, ink-keeper.—W. HOOPER, Llanivet, farmer.—J. A. MILES, Banbury, coach-builder.—W. BEARD, Witham, coach-builder.—W. SANDERSON, Middlesbrough.—P. MILES, Flaxley, collier.—G. TATE, Huddersfield, wholesale outfitter.—B. HACKSHAW, Sittingbourne, manager to a boat and shoemaker.—W. H. VICKERS, Longton, boot and shoe maker.—J. SMITH, City, grocer.  
**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—R. CRAWFORD, Irvine.—E. M. LARSEN, Brough-Ferry.—D. FRASER, Dalrymple.



**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE**—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. John Wood.—WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, OCT. 16. The Theatre has been re-embellished by Mr. James Mackintosh, Court decorator, and restored to its original model, that of the Court Theatre at Versailles. J. B. Planohé, Esq., will furnish the authorities for the music-on-scene. Mr. W. H. Montgomery will conduct the Orchestra. Doors will open at Half-past Six; the performance will commence at Seven, with an opera, by Offenbach, entitled *TREASURE TROVE*; the scenes by Mr. F. Lloyd. Characters by Miss Susan Pynn, Miss Henrietta Everard, Miss Jessie Lovell; Mr. Frank Tiffin. At Eight, Goldsmith's Comedy of *SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER*; with new scenery by Grieve, Lloyd, and O'Connor. Characters by Miss Herbert, Miss Henrich, Miss Larkin, Miss Sallie Turner; Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. G. Shore, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. Gaston Murray, Mr. Grainger, and others. At 10.45, *THE MAGIC WALTZ*, a new and original ballet. Music by Mr. W. H. Montgomery. Dances by Madame Collier. Costumes by Madame Temple and Mr. May. Magical effects by Bland. First appearance of Mlle. Antonia Ribet, the celebrated Russian premiere danseuse, and of Mr. Frank Leary, the American Harlequin. Prices: Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Family Circle, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, from 12s. 6d. No fee for booking, pro, gramme, or cloak-room. The Free List abolished, except the public press and profession. Seats may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street; and at all the Libraries. Acting Manager, Mr. E. P. Hingston.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS. The Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assured:—

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the assured, is TWO MILLIONS STERLING. The amount actually paid is £288,430. This, with the accumulated funds in hand, makes the invested resources of the company upwards of £1,600,000, which amount is invested as follows:—

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 20, 1869.		
£30,000 Reduced 3 per Cent Consols	.. ..	£28,085 1 3
India Government 5 per Cent Debentures	.. ..	100,000 0 0
United States Government Stocks	.. ..	101,300 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canadian Bank Stocks	.. ..	31,106 11 6
Mortgages on freehold property and real property owned by the company	.. ..	253,071 11 2
English railway debenture bonds	.. ..	50,000 17 7
First-class English railway preference and guaranteed stocks	.. ..	335,476 11 11
Loans to the local authorities of various towns in Great Britain who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	.. ..	145,599 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board	.. ..	62,941 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company	.. ..	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	.. ..	5,160 0 0
Short loans on first-class English dividend-paying stocks with ample margin	.. ..	477,135 0 0
Loans on security of life policies	.. ..	62,938 8 5
		£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the investments of the company at the date specified. In addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the bankers and the company's agents. At Dec 31, 1868, these stood at .. .. £168,089 3 0. For the satisfaction of the public, the whole of the securities belonging to the company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent auditors, and the following is an extract from the report to their last annual meeting:—

"The whole of your books have been audited—every document, every account, every voucher, your bank-book, and every security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful security in the whole."

The accumulations of the Life Department during the last four years alone, after payment of losses, annuities, and expenses of every description, have amounted to the sum of £500,840.

The valuation of the life liabilities is in the hands of an eminent actuary, and when completed the result will be added to the present statement.

The Directors also think it desirable to state that the business of the Royal has never been amalgamated with that of any other company, and that the liability of its shareholders is unlimited.

JOHN H. McLENNAN, Manager.

JOHN B. JOHNSON, Secretary in London.

### THE NATIONAL SONGS for Four Voices,

with Piano Accompaniment. Edited by John Bishop. No. 1. God Save the Queen. Edited by John Bishop. No. 2. God Bless the Prince of Wales. Brinsley Richards. No. 3. God Bless Our Sailor Prince. Stephen Glover. Full-free, 3 stamps each; or the three for 7 stamps. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street.

### GEORGE FORBES'S NEW MUSIC for

PIANO-FORTE. Spring Showers. 3s. Tunes of our Streets. 4s. Hark the Goat Bells Ringing. 3s. Melody. E. Smart. 3s. Each at half price, with an extra stamp for postage. London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street; and of all Music-sellers.

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The Royal Family or Great Britain; the Queen's Household; Her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bishops; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Mobile Regiments; Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo; the Battle of the Marston; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Foreign Relations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information which has during the past twenty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; while it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest of Almanacks ever published.

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PICTURE, THE TIDAL BOAT, given with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of SATURDAY, OCT. 9. Handsome Gilt Frames, Glass and Back, 2s. 6d.; Wide ditch, 3s. 6d.—GEO. REES, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden. Established 1800.

### NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE

PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC. Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.—URGENT APPEAL.—Upwards of sixty beds are now available, and the wards contain at this time, in addition to metropolitan cases, patients from fifteen English counties, Wales, and Ireland. Many hundreds from all parts are also under treatment as out-patients. A donation of 10s. meets the expense of one bed for a period of four months, and confers the usual privileges of life membership. Most earnestly the Board appeal for assistance, to enable them to maintain the Hospital in its present efficient state. The Institution comprises the Hospital for in and out patients, the Samaritan Society for the relief of the more destitute, the Convalescent Home, and the Pension Fund for the incurables. R. H. CHANDLER, Hon. Sec.

### BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Slough

(situate at Clapham-rise twenty-nine years), for the Orphans of the Middle Classes of all Denominations, and from every part of the British Empire. A thoroughly practical education is afforded to 170 pupils, based upon the teaching of Holy Scripture. The resources of this long-established Institution have suffered most severely during the last year. Annual subscriptions and donations will be most thankfully received, the Institution being unendowed.

HENRY SYKES THORNTON, Treasurer. THOMAS TILLY, Chairman. CHARLES LEE, M.A., Hon. Secs. ALFRED MACKENZIE, Secretary. Office, 75, Chesapeake, London.

Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birch-lane; and Messrs. Haywood, Brothers and Co., Manchester.

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In all the fashionable colours, at 2s. the yard. During many seasons this Firm has supplied their Merinos to families in all parts of the kingdom, and in every instance given entire satisfaction. Vain attempts are made, under different names and descriptions, to substitute mixtures of cotton; but brilliance of colour and durability can only be obtained by the use of the finest and softest wool. The Black portion is particularly recommended, with every article requisite for Family Mourning, with the warranty of a Firm established 50 years. Patterns sent. HARVEY and COMPANY, Westminster Bridge, S.E.

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Lycens Silks, from .. ..	.. ..	1 18 6
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Messrs. Nicholson beg to inform their Customers and Ladies generally that their Stock is now replenished with Novelty in Costumes, Palettes, and Mantles for the season. A costly Book of Illustrations is in the press, which will be forwarded to any Lady in the United Kingdom, post-free, on receipt of 1s. 6d. Ladies in town are respectfully invited to inspect the new Spring Goods in all Departments. Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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New Satine Cloth, New Yokohama Cloth, New Piques, New Brilliantes, New Muslins, New Cambrics. Every Novelty in Mixed Fabrics. Patterns free. Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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SEWELL and CO.'s celebrated Moire Antiques, Spital-fields manufacture, in White and Black, and all the newest colours, at 4s. and upwards the Full Dress. 7000 yds. of Black Gros Grain Silks, at 3s. 11d. to 5s. 11d. per yard. Patterns free.

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SEWELL and CO., having received numerous applications for their Real Seal Skin Jackets, beg to say that this is the cheapest and best time to purchase. Seal Skin Jackets, to match, 25s. to 2 guineas. Price list sent on application. The Hudson's Bay Seal Skin over. COMPTON HOUSE, Fenchurch-street, Soho-square, W.

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